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FINANCIAL STATUS OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 1967.

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THIS REPORT PRESENTS FIGURES PORTRAYING THE STATUS OF SCHOOL FINANCE AND THE TRENDS THAT WILL HAVE SOME IMPACT ON SCHOOL FINANCE IN THE FORESEEABLE FUTURE. AMONG THE AREAS DISCUSSED ARE POPULATION AND ENROLLMENT TRENDS, STAFFING OF SCHOOLS, EXPENDITURES ON EDUCATION, AND REVENUE FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES. SOME OF THE HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE STUDY INCLUDE--(1) BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATES ARE ON THE DECLINE, (2) ENROLLMENTS ARE INCREASING WITH NO END IN SIGHT, (3) THE SHORTAGE OF QUALIFIED TEACHERS AND OTHER PROFESSIONAL WORKERS INCREASED LAST YEAR, AND THERE IS LITTLE VISIBLE RELIEF AHEAD FOR THIS SITUATION, (4) STRIKES AND SANCTIONS ON THE PART OF TEACHERS ORGANIZATIONS ARE INCREASING, (5) RESISTANCE TO HIGHER PROPERTY TAXES FOR SCHOOLS IS GROWING, (6) INFLATION IS CUTTING DEEPLY INTO FUNDS FOR SCHOOLS, AND (7) FUNDS ARE BEING PROVIDED FOR RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMS IN THE SLUMS OF THE BIG CITIES AND IN RURAL AREAS TO IMPROVE THE EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY OF CHILDREN AND ADULTS WHO ARE TRAPPED IN THE CAUSE AND RESULT CYCLE OF LOW EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND LOW INCOMES. THIS DOCUMENT IS AVAILABLE AS STOCK NO. 511-20824 FROM THE NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION, 1201 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036, FOR $1.25. (HW)

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CONTENTS

Foreword 4

Dimensions of Formal Education 6

- Pupils 6
- Population 8
- Stable Migration 9
- Propensity To Attend School 12
- College Enrollment 14
- Private Schools 16
- Outlook 18

Employment in the Schools 19

- Elementary- and Secondary-School Teachers 19
- Profile of the Public-School Classroom Teacher .. 20
- Supply of Teachers 21
- Shortages 22
- Factors of Unusual Influence 22
- College Training of Teachers 23
- Salaries in Public Schools 23
- Faculty in Higher Education 29

Expenditures 32

- Federal Expenditures for Education 33
- Expenditures in Higher Education 35
- Public Elementary and Secondary Education 35
- Current Expenditures 37
- Expenditures of Local School Systems 40
- Current Expenditures for Other Programs 43
- Capital Outlay and Interest 44

Revenue 47

- State Tax Legislation in 1966 48
- State-Wide Referendums 50
- State School Legislation, 1966 50
- 1967 Legislation 51
- Effort To Support Public Elementary and Secondary Schools 52
- Local Tax and Bond Referendums 52

FOREWORD

The figures in this report portray the status of school finance and the trends that will have some impact on school finance in the foreseeable future. A few highlights from the report are worth special mention:

Immediately ahead a slightly smaller number of children will be entering elementary schools. Births and the birth rate are on the decline, and there is some uncertainty when and if there will be an upturn.

For the public schools, however, enrollments are increasing with no end in sight. More of the eligible age groups (5 to 24 years) are attending school, enrolling sooner, and staying in school longer. Proportionately more are attending the public school full time. Kindergartens, junior colleges, and state colleges and universities are expanding fast.

The shortage of qualified teachers and other professional workers increased last year, and there is little relief ahead unless salary levels are raised dramatically.

There is increasing irritation (some expressed through strikes and through sanctions on the part of teachers organizations) with the slow rate of progress in increasing salaries and increasing the supportive staff, supplies, and equipment for the classroom.

Resistance to mounting property taxes for schools is increasing, and states are responding to some extent with higher levels of aid from state tax sources.

This was a year of fast rising prices. Inflation cut deeply into the funds for schools. The demands of national defense also cut deeply into federal revenues. The expansion of federal grants which occurred in 1965-66 was greatly curtailed in 1966-67 and the outlook for next year is not improved.

Funds were provided for research and demonstration programs in the slums of the big cities and in rural areas to improve the educational opportunity of children and adults who are trapped in the cause and result cycle of low educational attainment and low incomes. Much more needs to be done in these areas, and the financial requirements are high.

Nevertheless, schools at all levels were better financed in 1966-67 than in previous years, and the outlook for next

year is good. The improvement in school finance is largely the result of the public's confidence in education as an excellent investment and of the profession's work for increased school support at all levels of decision making.

In order that the teaching profession may assess the progress made in financing schools in the school year just ended and prepare for the tasks ahead, the NEA Committee on Educational Finance presents this fourth annual report, Financial Status of the Public Schools, 1967. The report is largely the work of the Research Division staff: Jean M. Flanigan, Assistant Director of the Research Division and NEA Staff Contact for the Committee on Educational Finance; Beatrice C. Lee, Publications Editor; and Nettie S. Shapiro, Research Associate.

William D. Firman, Chairman

DIMENSIONS OF FORMAL EDUCATION

In fall 1966, 55.7 million pupils were enrolled in the regular schools, public and private, at all grade levels. All full- and part-time workers in the schools were estimated at 5.3 million, 3.4 million of which were teachers, administrators, or other professional staff. The total expenditures of the regular schools are estimated at $48.2 billion for the school year 1966-67.

Pupils

Enrollment in the regular schools totaled 45.8 million in 1960. By fall 1966 enrollment increased 9.9 million, or 21.6 percent, to 55.7 million. Total enrollment is expected to rise 3.9 million, or 7.0 percent, to 59.6 million by fall 1970.

Increases and projections

In the past six years the largest percentage gains in enrollment have been in higher education and in the public sector as follows:

Fall enrollment (in millions)

Level	1960	1966	Projections, 1970	Percent change 1960 to 1966	Percent change 1966 to 1970
Public elementary and secondary	36.3	43.0	45.3	18.5%	5.3%
Private elementary and secondary	5.9	6.7	7.0	13.6	4.5
Public higher education	2.1	4.0	5.0	90.5	25.0
Private higher education	1.5	2.0	2.3	33.3	15.0
TOTAL	45.8	55.7	59.6	21.6%	7.0%

Source:
U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. Projections of Educational Statistics to 1975-76. 1966 edition. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1966. p. 5 and 8. Enrollments in higher education are for degree credit only.

The largest percentage gains in enrollment since 1960 have been in institutions of higher education. Enrollments in the public institutions of higher education have almost doubled, increasing 90 percent from fall 1960 to fall 1966. The largest increase in numbers enrolled has been in the public elementary and secondary school where enrollments climbed 6.7 million from 36.3 million in fall 1960 to 43.0 million by fall 1966.

Greatest gains in colleges

The enrollment increase expected between fall 1966 and fall 1970 is more moderate. Enrollments in public higher education are expected to continue to increase faster than other school sectors for a four-year gain of 25 percent. The public elementary- and secondary-school enrollments are expected to increase 5.3 percent by fall 1970 and to add an estimated 2.3 million pupils over the four-year period.

The enrollments cited above are those in the regular school programs leading to diplomas or degrees. Hence, the figures understate the involvement of the total population in education and work-related training and retraining. Not reflected here are enrollments in public and private programs which do not lead to a diploma or a degree. These include nursery school and some Head Start programs, adult education programs, post-high school sub-collegiate vocational training, Job Corps training, apprentice programs, inservice training programs for employees, and enrollments in institutions of higher education for nondegree credit. Other types of enrollment not included are those in residential schools for exceptional children, elementary and secondary schools associated with institutions of higher education, and some federally operated schools on reservations and installations. Enrollments in special schools, such as trade schools and business colleges, which are not reported as enrollments in regular schools, totaled 1.3 million according to the fall 1965 enrollment survey of the Bureau of the Census.

Enrollment in special schools

The size of enrollments that lie ahead reflect expected changes in the numbers in the school-age population, the school retention rates for the teen and college-age youth, the increase in kindergarten attendance for 4- and 5-year-olds, and changes in the shares of enrollments between public and private schools.

1/ U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. School Enrollment: October 1965. Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 162. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, March 24, 1967. Table 8, p. 12.

Population

The total population of the United States, including the armed forces overseas, increased 28.3 million from 151,718,000 in April 1950 to 180,007,000 by April 1960. Growth slowed down during the 1960's. By July 1966 the total population was estimated at 196,842,000 and is expected to reach between 204,923,000 (Series D) and 207,326,000 (Series B) in 1970 for a total gain of 24.9 million to 27.3 million persons.

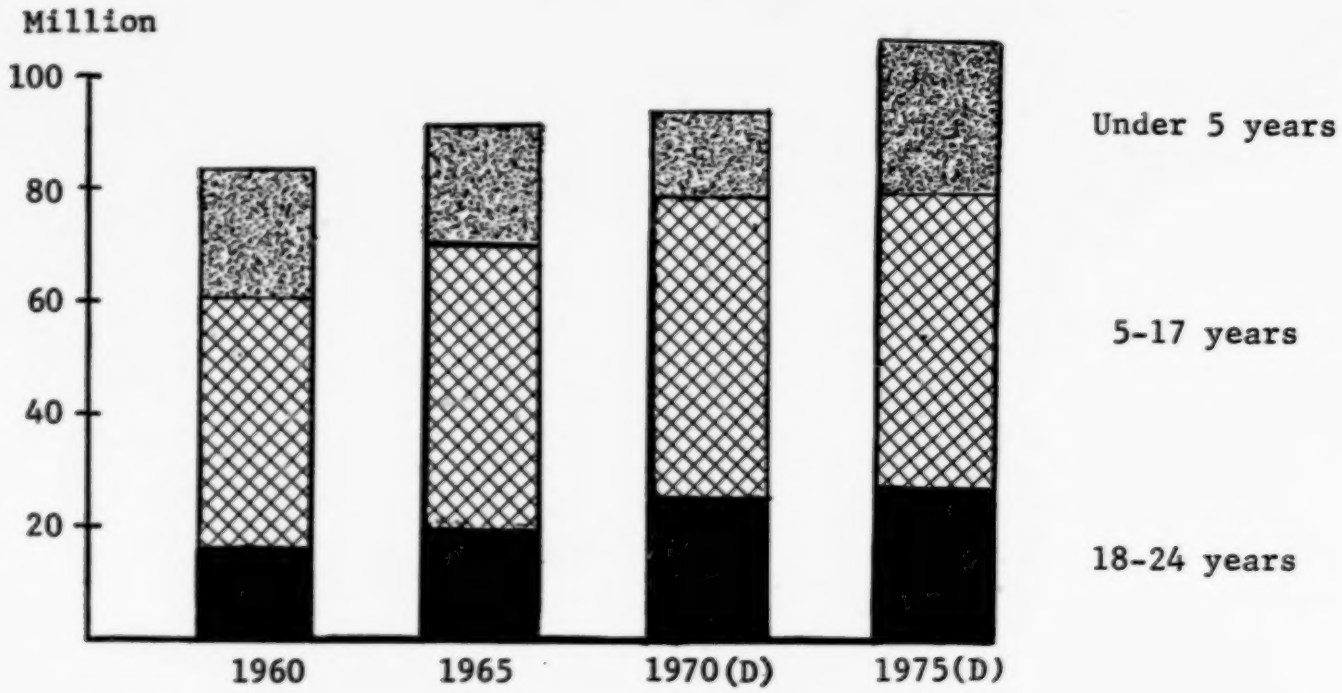
Changes in school-age group

The school-age population of 5 to 17 years increased 15.0 percent from 44,197,000 in July 1960 to 50,824,000 in July 1966 and is expected to increase 4.3 percent by July 1970. By 1975 the population 5-17 is expected to remain at about the 1970 level in the B series of Census projections or decline to about the 1966 level in the D series.

The population of college age, which increased 32.3 percent from 16,123,000 in July 1960 to 21,326,000 in July 1966, is projected to increase 15.3 percent to 24,589,000 by 1970 and on up to 27,536,000 by 1975.

The population under 5 years of age--the preschool age group--declined from 20,364,000 in July 1960 to 19,851,000 in July 1966. The Census projections of this age group for 1970 range from 20,027,000 (Series B) to 17,625,000 (Series D) and for 1975 from 24,350,000 (Series B) to 18,323,000 (Series D). A summary of the population by age groups is shown on page 9.

School-age population



POPULATION
(in thousands)

Age Group	1960	1966	1970		1975	
			Series B	Series D	Series B	Series D
Under 5 years.	20,364	19,851	20,027	17,625	24,350	18,323
5-17.....	44,197	50,824	53,032		53,495	51,104
18-24.....	16,123	21,326	24,589		27,536	
25-34.....	22,911	22,567	25,315		31,423	
35-44.....	24,223	24,225	22,961		22,459	
45-64.....	36,207	39,592	41,817		43,363	
65 and over	16,658	18,457	19,585		21,159	
TOTAL	180,684	196,842	207,326	204,925	223,785	215,367

Source:
U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Projections of the Population of the United States by Age, Sex and Color to 1990, with Extensions of Total Population to 2015. Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 359. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, February 20, 1967, p. 14.

Table 1 shows by state the resident population (not including armed forces overseas) for 1960, 1966, and four projections for 1970. Series I and II represent two assumptions about the migration rate of the population among the states. Series B and D are based on different assumptions about the fertility rate. These projections continue past trends in population growth.

Continued decrease in birth rate

Table 2 shows the estimates of births for the years ending June 30 since World War II and the two series of projections of births to 1975. Estimates of births for recent months indicate that the downtrend in number of births and in the fertility rate is continuing.

Stable Migration

Studies of migrations by the U. S. Bureau of the Census since 1948 show that the annual variation in the rate has been small, ranging between 18.6 and 21.0 percent. From March 1965 to March 1966, 19.3 percent of the population moved. Among the school-age population the migration rates shown below indicate low levels of migration for all but the youngest

(Continued on p. 12)

TABLE 1.--TOTAL POPULATION OF STATES, 1960, 1965, AND 1970
(in thousands)

State and region	April 1, 1960	July 1, 1965	1970			
			I-B	II-B	I-D	II-D
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
UNITED STATES	179,323	193,795	206,345	206,345	203,943	203,943
NEW ENGLAND	10,509	11,146	11,700	11,708	11,572	11,580
Maine	969	986	998	1,002	986	991
New Hampshire	607	673	731	729	723	721
Vermont	390	404	418	419	413	414
Massachusetts	5,149	5,361	5,545	5,556	5,485	5,496
Rhode Island	859	891	920	922	910	912
Connecticut	2,535	2,830	3,088	3,080	3,055	3,046
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	34,168	36,471	38,327	38,341	37,921	37,936
New York	16,782	18,106	19,158	19,164	18,954	18,960
New Jersey	6,067	6,781	7,410	7,388	7,330	7,308
Pennsylvania	11,319	11,583	11,758	11,790	11,637	11,668
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	36,225	38,231	39,931	39,994	39,469	39,531
Ohio	9,706	10,241	10,720	10,732	10,598	10,610
Indiana	4,662	4,893	5,095	5,103	5,036	5,043
Illinois	10,081	10,641	11,115	11,132	10,987	11,004
Michigan	7,823	8,317	8,705	8,723	8,603	8,620
Wisconsin	3,952	4,140	4,296	4,304	4,246	4,254
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	15,394	15,858	16,204	16,248	16,018	16,062
Minnesota	3,414	3,562	3,684	3,693	3,641	3,649
Iowa	2,758	2,758	2,748	2,761	2,718	2,730
Missouri	4,320	4,492	4,636	4,641	4,584	4,589
North Dakota	632	652	659	662	651	654
South Dakota	681	686	686	690	678	682
Nebraska	1,411	1,459	1,486	1,491	1,469	1,473
Kansas	2,179	2,248	2,304	2,310	2,278	2,284
SOUTH ATLANTIC	25,972	28,746	31,211	31,165	30,828	30,783
Delaware	446	503	555	553	548	546
Maryland	3,101	3,534	3,915	3,903	3,867	3,855
District of Columbia	764	802	853	854	841	842
Virginia	3,967	4,420	4,806	4,800	4,747	4,741
West Virginia	1,860	1,815	1,766	1,779	1,747	1,760
North Carolina	4,556	4,935	5,232	5,238	5,167	5,173
South Carolina	2,383	2,550	2,689	2,696	2,653	2,660
Georgia	3,943	4,391	4,742	4,740	4,680	4,678
Florida	4,952	5,796	6,654	6,603	6,579	6,528
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	12,050	12,819	13,419	13,441	13,254	13,275
Kentucky	3,038	3,173	3,265	3,275	3,227	3,236
Tennessee	3,567	3,850	4,072	4,072	4,025	4,024
Alabama	3,267	3,486	3,670	3,675	3,624	3,628
Mississippi	2,178	2,309	2,413	2,420	2,378	2,386
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	16,951	18,540	19,860	19,865	19,610	19,614
Arkansas	1,786	1,941	2,053	2,053	2,027	2,027
Louisiana	3,257	3,560	3,819	3,822	3,766	3,770
Oklahoma	2,328	2,448	2,536	2,539	2,508	2,511
Texas	9,580	10,591	11,453	11,451	11,309	11,307
MOUNTAIN	6,855	7,693	8,455	8,445	8,346	8,336
Montana	675	703	725	728	716	719
Idaho	667	693	717	719	708	710
Wyoming	330	330	335	336	331	332
Colorado	1,754	1,949	2,124	2,121	2,099	2,096
New Mexico	951	1,014	1,092	1,095	1,076	1,079
Arizona	1,302	1,575	1,829	1,819	1,804	1,795
Utah	891	994	1,087	1,088	1,072	1,073
Nevada	285	434	547	540	539	532
PACIFIC	21,198	24,290	27,238	27,138	26,925	26,825
Washington	2,853	2,973	3,098	3,104	3,064	3,070
Oregon	1,769	1,938	2,076	2,071	2,055	2,050
California	15,717	18,403	21,004	20,899	20,761	20,657
Alaska	226	267	298	298	293	294
Hawaii	632	710	763	765	752	754

Source:
U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Illustrative Projections of the Population of States, 1970 to 1985 (Revised). Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 362. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, March 7, 1967. p. 4, 5.

NOTE: Series I is based on the assumption that the gross interstate migration patterns of the 1955-1960 period will continue throughout the projection period.

Series II is based on the assumption that the state migration differentials will gradually be reduced over a period of approximately 50 years.

Series B and D are based on different assumptions of fertility. Both series continue a decline from present fertility rates. The decline is moderate in Series B and substantial in Series D. Assumption of mortality and immigration are the same in both series.

TABLE 2.--ESTIMATES OF BIRTHS (in thousands)
FOR 1946-1966 AND FOUR PROJECTIONS
TO 1975

Year ending June 30	Estimated number	Series B projection	Series D projection
1	2	3	4
1946	2,873	...	...
1947	3,948	...	...
1948	3,658	...	...
1949	3,660	...	...
1950	3,638	...	...
1951	3,771	...	...
1952	3,859	...	...
1953	3,951	...	...
1954	4,045	...	...
1955	4,119	...	...
1956	4,167	...	...
1957	4,312	...	...
1958	4,313	...	...
1959	4,298	...	...
1960	4,279	...	...
1961	4,350	...	...
1962	4,259	...	...
1963	4,185	...	...
1964	4,119	...	...
1965	3,944	...	...
1966	3,742	...	...
1967	...	3,894	3,546
1968	...	4,074	3,548
1969	...	4,261	3,555
1970	...	4,421	3,569
1971	...	4,643	3,592
1972	...	4,807	3,648
1973	...	4,968	3,717
1974	...	5,126	3,799
1975	...	5,280	3,893

Sources:

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Estimates of the Population of the United States and Components of Change: 1940 to 1965. Series P-25, No. 302. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, March 11, 1965. p. 8.

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Projections of the Population of the United States by Age, Sex and Color to 1990, with Extensions of Total Population to 2015. Series P-25, No. 359. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, February 20, 1967. p. 8 and 9.

segment of the elementary- and secondary-school age groups and a rather high rate for the college and young adult group:

Age group (years)	Migration rates			
	Total	Same county	Different county	
			Same state	Different state
5 and 6	22.2%	14.3%	3.8%	4.1%
7 to 13	17.3	11.7	2.9	2.7
14 to 17	14.1	10.1	2.1	1.9
18 to 19	25.6	16.7	4.4	4.5
20 to 24	42.4	25.2	8.0	9.3
All ages	19.3	12.7	3.3	3.3

Source:
U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Mobility of the Population of the United States, March 1965 to March 1966. Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 156. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, December 9, 1966. p. 14.

Changes in net migration

In recent years the West continues to gain from net migration, but the gains declined sharply from an annual average of 500,000 from 1960 to 1964 to an average of 150,000 from 1964 to 1966. From 1965 to 1966, a gain of 60,000 in net migration was registered for the Northeast compared to losses noted in recent years.

Propensity To Attend School

In October 1965, more than 99 percent of the school-age population age 7 to 15 years were enrolled in public or private regular schools. Table 3 shows the 10-year trend in the enrollment ratios of the noninstitutional population. Over the years from fall 1955 to fall 1965, enrollment of 5-year-olds in kindergarten and elementary school increased from 58.1 percent to 70.1 percent. The ratio for 6-year-olds, which was high in 1955 at 98.2 percent, was 98.7 percent by 1965. The ratio for 16- and 17-year olds increased 10.0 percentage points from 77.4 percent in 1955 to 87.4 percent in 1965. Sharp increases are also noted for the older school-age groups, 18-19 and 20-24 years.

The number of youth 5-17 years old not enrolled in school has decreased in recent years despite an increase in the population of the age group. In 1960, 2,752,000 youth 5-17 in a population of 45,053,000 were not enrolled in school. By 1965, 2,429,000 youth in a population of 49,904,000 were not enrolled. In October 1966, an estimated 2,430,000 youth in

a population of 50,774,000 were not enrolled. Of the number not in school, 1,253,000 were 5- and 6-year-olds, 207,000 were 7 to 13 years old, and 970,000 were 14 to 17 years old.

Youth not enrolled in school

TABLE 3.--PERCENT OF SCHOOL-AGE POPULATION ENROLLED IN REGULAR SCHOOLS, OCTOBER 1955 TO OCTOBER 1965

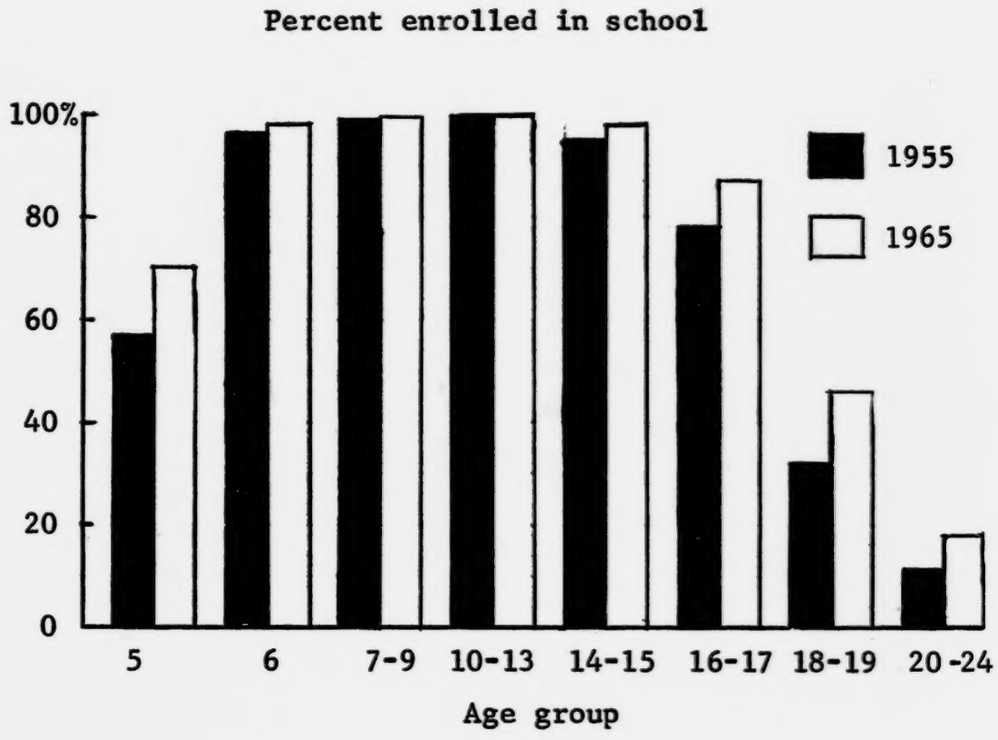
Year	Age groups							
	5	6	7-9	10-13	14-15	16-17	18-19	20-24
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1955	58.1%	98.2%	99.2%	99.2%	95.9%	77.4%	31.5%	11.1%
1956	58.9	97.0	99.4	99.2	96.9	78.4	35.4	12.8
1957	60.2	97.4	99.5	99.5	97.1	80.5	34.9	14.0
1958	63.8	97.3	99.5	99.5	96.9	80.6	37.6	13.4
1959	62.9	97.5	99.4	99.4	97.5	82.9	36.8	12.7
1960	63.7	98.0	99.6	99.5	97.8	82.6	38.4	13.1
1961	66.3	97.4	99.4	99.3	97.6	83.6	38.0	13.7
1962	66.8	97.9	99.2	99.3	98.0	84.3	41.8	15.6
1963	67.8	97.4	99.4	99.3	98.4	87.1	40.9	17.3
1964	68.5	98.2	99.0	99.0	98.6	87.7	41.6	16.8
1965	70.1	98.7	99.3	99.4	98.9	87.4	46.3	19.0

Source:
U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. School Enrollment: October 1965. Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 162. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, March 24, 1967.

If the enrollment population ratio for the youngest and oldest segments of the school-age group had been at 99.3 percent in fall 1966, school enrollment would have been swelled by an estimated 2.2 million pupils--1.2 million more 5- and 6-year-olds in kindergarten and elementary school and almost a million more 14- to 17-year-olds.

School dropouts

There is an accumulation of young adults in the population who have left school prior to high-school graduation. The Bureau of the Census has estimated that 4,437,000 or 14 percent of young adults 14 to 24 years of age, almost 1 million of whom were still under 17 years of age, were not high-school graduates and were not enrolled in school in 1964. Many of these young adults could return to school to complete high school.



College Enrollment

All college enrollments, including degree and nondegree status students, were estimated at more than 6.5 million in fall 1966. The figures below show the trend since 1960 for degree-credit students only.

Trend in college enrollment

Fall	Number of students	Percent of increase over previous year
1960	3,582,726	...
1961	3,860,643	7.8%
1962	4,174,936	8.1
1963	4,494,626	7.7
1964	4,950,173	10.1
1965	5,526,325	11.6
1966	6,055,000(Est.)	9.6

Source:
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. Digest of Educational Statistics, 1966. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1966, Table 78, p. 64.

Table 4, column 5, shows the estimated enrollment in higher education by state.

TABLE 4.--FALL 1966 ENROLLMENTS IN REGULAR SCHOOLS

State	Grand total	Elementary and secondary (K-12)		Institutions of higher education[a]
		Public	Private[a]	
1	2	3	4	5
Alabama	968,200	862,000	33,200	73,000
Alaska	69,100	61,600	2,500	5,000
Arizona	492,800	381,000	35,800	76,000
Arkansas	514,627	454,427	13,200	47,000
California	5,612,200	4,379,500	434,700	798,000
Colorado	627,900	500,000	47,900	80,000
Connecticut	807,082	596,782	123,300	87,000
Delaware	146,880	112,780	21,100	13,000
District of Columbia	237,144	146,644	26,500	64,000
Florida	1,501,839	1,260,139	98,700	143,000
Georgia	1,193,083	1,076,183	28,900	88,000
Hawaii	219,436	165,636	32,800	21,000
Idaho	206,729	174,529	10,200	22,000
Illinois	3,074,500	2,160,000	590,500	324,000
Indiana	1,456,800	1,154,800	147,000	155,000
Iowa	830,600	629,000	108,600	93,000
Kansas	658,019	512,919	57,100	88,000
Kentucky	857,659	674,459	99,200	84,000
Louisiana	1,075,652	820,652	158,000	97,000
Maine	287,935	226,535	38,400	23,000
Maryland	1,046,328	790,928	150,400	105,000
Massachusetts	1,529,900	1,024,000	285,900	220,000
Michigan	2,659,400	2,015,000	368,400	276,000
Minnesota	1,140,800	830,000	183,800	127,000
Mississippi	669,700	590,000	20,700	59,000
Missouri	1,301,828	968,028	186,800	147,000
Montana	214,000	169,000	23,000	22,000
Nebraska	436,100	319,000	63,100	54,000
Nevada	120,119	107,719	4,400	8,000
New Hampshire	192,984	133,684	38,300	21,000
New Jersey	1,799,600	1,330,000	329,600	140,000
New Mexico	336,000	273,000	30,000	33,000
New York	4,726,100	3,250,000	937,100	539,000
North Carolina	1,319,490	1,183,690	21,800	114,000
North Dakota	193,175	147,575	22,600	23,000
Ohio	3,042,848	2,315,848	435,000	292,000
Oklahoma	713,788	598,388	22,400	93,000
Oregon	568,800	457,000	37,800	74,000
Pennsylvania	3,181,850	2,211,450	670,400	300,000
Rhode Island	253,395	159,695	58,700	35,000
South Carolina	705,424	643,624	16,800	45,000
South Dakota	231,100	180,000	26,100	25,000
Tennessee	1,017,100	874,300	34,800	108,000
Texas	3,005,500	2,523,000	166,500	316,000
Utah	360,529	291,829	6,700	62,000
Vermont	120,860	86,460	19,400	15,000
Virginia	1,158,328	1,002,928	61,400	94,000
Washington	928,400	752,900	62,500	113,000
West Virginia	490,991	420,891	19,100	51,000
Wisconsin	1,309,714	889,214	284,500	136,000
Wyoming	102,097	85,697	4,400	12,000
UNITED STATES	55,729,433[b]	42,974,433	6,700,000	6,055,000[b]

Sources and Notes:

Column 3 from: National Education Association, Research Division. Estimates of School Statistics, 1966-67. Research Report 1966-R20. Washington, D. C.: the Association, 1966. Table 2, column 10, p. 24.

Columns 4 and 5 from: U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, Digest of Educational Statistics, 1966. Table 35 and Table 73, p. 30 and 60.

[a] Estimates.

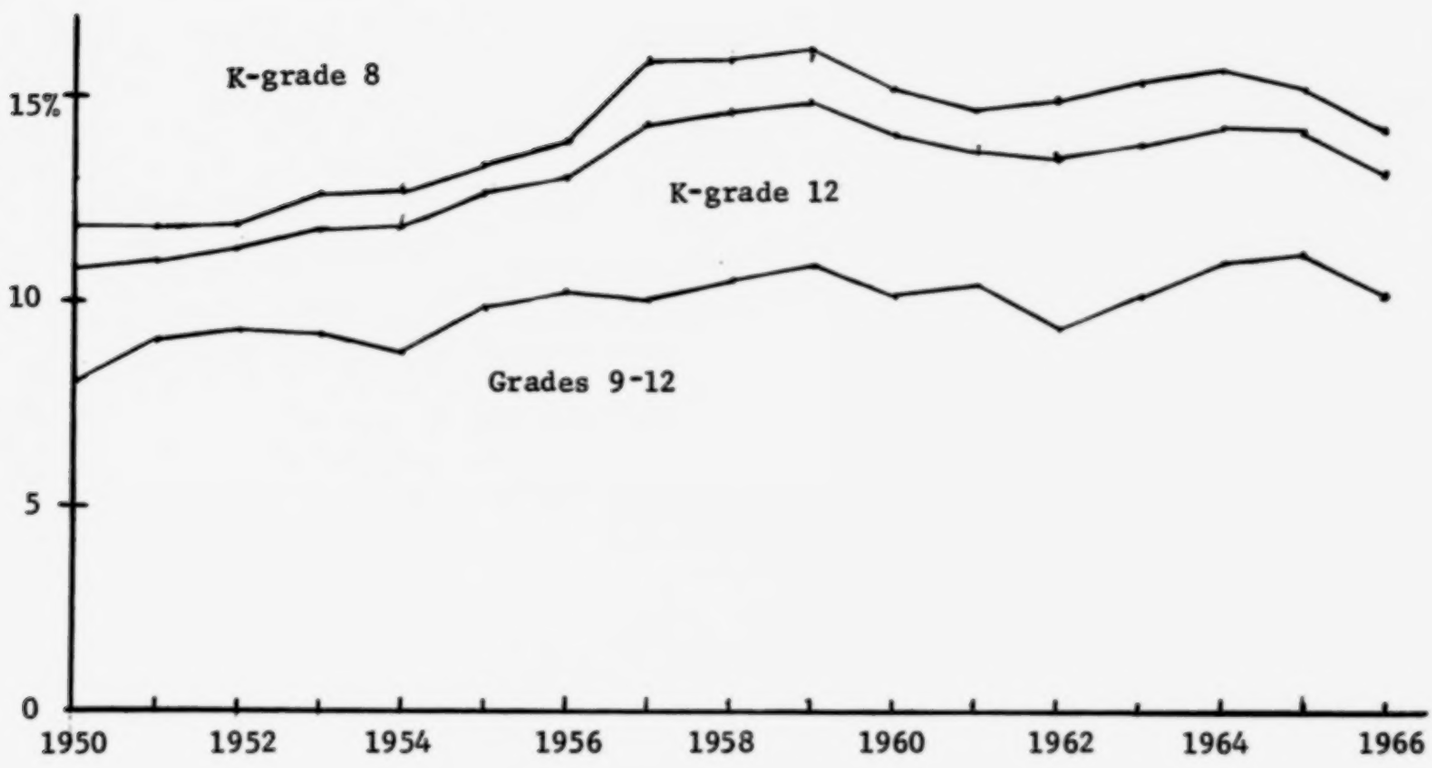
[b] Total includes 15,000 enrolled in U. S. Service schools.

Private Schools

Until the late 1950's, private elementary and secondary schools increased enrollments proportionately faster than the public schools (see Table 5). The private school share of total enrollments rose from 10.9 percent in fall 1950 to 14.9 percent by fall 1959. Since 1959, the percentage has decreased to an estimated 13.4. Between fall 1965 and fall 1966, private elementary-school enrollment (grades 1-8) decreased from 4,879,000 to 4,707,000, and private high-school enrollment (grades 9-12) decreased from 1,457,000 to 1,377,000. According to the Bureau of the Census sample surveys (grades 1-12), there were 252,000 fewer enrollees in fall 1966 than in fall 1965.

Enrollment in private colleges and universities continued to grow, but at a rate below that of the public institutions. The figures on page 17 show the trend in the percents that enrollments in private institutions are of total enrollments in institutions of higher education.

Percent of Total Enrollment in Private Schools
Elementary and Secondary



	Percentage of total enrollments
Fall 1960	40.9%
Fall 1965	34.4
Fall 1966 (projected)	33.9
Fall 1970 (projected)	31.9

Source:
U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. Projections of Educational Statistics to 1975-76. 1966 edition. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1966. p. 5.

TABLE 5.--PERCENT OF TOTAL PUBLIC- AND PRIVATE-SCHOOL ENROLLMENTS IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS

Fall of year	K-8	9-12	K-12
1	2	3	4
1950	11.8%	8.1%	10.9%
1951	11.7	9.0	11.0
1952	11.9	9.3	11.3
1953	12.6	9.2	11.7
1954	12.7	8.8	11.8
1955	13.4	9.8	12.6
1956	13.9	10.2	13.1
1957	15.9	10.0	14.3
1958	15.9	10.5	14.6
1959	16.1	10.9	14.9
1960	15.2	10.1	14.0
1961	14.7	10.4	13.7
1962	14.9	9.4	13.5
1963	15.3	10.1	13.9
1964	15.6	11.0	14.3
1965	14.6*	10.3	13.4

Source:
Calculated from reports of the fall enrollment surveys of the U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Current Population Reports: Population Characteristics, Series P-20, Numbers 34, 40, 45, 52, 54, 66, 74, 80, 93, 101, 110, 117, 126, 129, 148, 161, and 162.
*Kindergarten estimated.

Outlook

By fall 1970, the total enrollment at all levels of the regular schools is projected to 59.6 million, a gain of 3.9 million from 55.7 million in fall 1966.

One-third of the increase to 1970, 1.3 million, is expected in the enrollments of institutions of higher education over the four years ahead, compared with an increase of 2.4 million in the six years from 1960 to 1966. The projections of enrollments at the collegiate level are based on trends of the enrollment-population ratio. However, 39.6 percent of the population 18-21 years of age is now enrolled in college, up from 29.5 percent in 1960. According to recent projections of the Bureau of the Census, this ratio will increase only moderately to 40.9 percent by 1970 and to 44.5 percent by 1975.2/ The population of college age can be predicted with a high degree of accuracy. However, the strength of the increase in the proportion of the population that will attend college is less certain.

The elementary- and secondary-school enrollments are projected to increase 2.6 million from 49.7 million in fall 1966 to 52.3 million in fall 1970. All but 300,000 of the increase, or 2.3 million, is projected for the public schools. However, if the private-school enrollment continues to decline at the rate since 1960, all of the increase in enrollment would be absorbed by the public schools.

The enrollment-population ratios used in the projections indicate only moderate improvement; approximately one million 5- and 6-year-olds and 700,000 youth 14 to 17 years old would not be enrolled. If near-maximum enrollment of all segments of the population 5 to 17 years old were achieved by 1970, elementary- and secondary-school enrollments would increase by about 4.3 million.

2/ U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Revised Projections of School and College Enrollment in the United States to 1985. Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 365, Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, May 6, 19 67, p. 9.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE SCHOOLS

All full- and part-time workers in the regular schools at all levels of education totaled an estimated 5,300,000 in fall 1966, up 12.8 percent from last year's total of 4,700,000. On a full-time equivalent basis, education provided an estimated 4,400,000 jobs. Workers employed in the regular schools are 7.2 percent of the employed civilian labor force. These estimates do not account for many workers in the special community programs financed with federal funds from the U. S. Office of Economic Opportunity, foundations, and other sources.

The total number of full- and part-time professional workers employed in the regular schools is estimated at 3,414,000, 77.0 percent of whom are in elementary and secondary schools and 23.0 percent in higher education.

Elementary- and Secondary-School Teachers

For the school year 1966-67 the instructional staff--classroom teachers, principals, supervisors, and others--is estimated at 1,941,171 on a full-time equivalent basis for public schools and 231,000 for private schools. While the figure for public schools is based on an annual survey of the NEA Research Division,1/ the private-school staff is estimated by the U. S. Office of Education partially from benchmark surveys of previous years.2/

Pupil/teacher ratio

The number of pupils enrolled per instructional staff member in the public schools decreased from 25.3 in 1955-56 to 22.5 in 1965-66 and 22.1 in 1966-67. The pupil-teacher ratio changed as follows: at the elementary level the ratio decreased from 30.7 in 1955-56 to 27.7 in 1965-66 and to 27.2 in 1966-67; at the secondary level the ratio which was 20.8 in 1955-56, was 21.0 in 1965-66 and dropped back to 20.8 in 1966-67.

1/ National Education Association, Research Division. Estimates of School Statistics, 1966-67. Research Report 1966-R20. Washington, D.C: the Association, 1966. p. 28. Total revised from published figure to account for changes reported by Kansas.

2/ U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. Projections of Educational Statistics to 1975-76. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1966. p. 47.

A comparable trend in the estimated staff ratios in private schools is reported by the U.S. Office of Education: At the elementary level the estimated ratio dropped from 38.9 in 1955-56 to 34.3 in 1966-67; at the secondary level the ratio increased slightly from 16.5 to 17.5.

Profile of the Public-School Classroom Teacher

In the spring of 1966 the average public-school teacher was 38.7 years of age; had taught for 11.8 years, 8.1 of which were in the same school system, and reported an average salary of $6,253 for the school year. The elementary-school teacher taught an average of 28.2 pupils. The secondary-school teacher taught an average of 5.1 class periods of 26.6 pupils each. All but 7.0 percent of the classroom teachers had at least a bachelor's degree. Table 6 gives the profile figures by sex and level of school.

TABLE 6.--PUBLIC-SCHOOL CLASSROOM TEACHERS, SPRING 1966[a/]

Item	All teachers	Elementary		Secondary		
		Total	Women	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Age (in years).....	38.7	41.1	41.8	36.	35.0	37.6
Years of experience	11.8	13.4	14.0	10.0	9.0	11.2
Years in system of present employment ...	8.1	8.9	9.3	7.2	6.7	7.8
Average number of pupils taught per day	...	28.2	28.1	131.5	130.0	133.3
Classes per day-- departmentalized	...	...	...	5.1	5.1	5.2
Salary $6,253		$6,119	$6,085	$6,399	$6,685	$6,059
Highest degree held						
None	7.0%	12.9%	13.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.4%
Master's	69.6	71.4	71.9	67.7	62.4	73.9
6-year professional diploma	21.9	14.9	13.7	29.6	33.6	24.9
Doctor's	0.1	...	...	0.3	0.5	...

Source:
National Education Association, Research Division. The American Public-School Teacher, 1965-66. Research Report 1967-R4. Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1967. 102 p.
a/ Based on sample and subject to sampling variability.

Supply of Teachers

The chronic problem of staffing public schools with qualified teachers became more acute in the school year 1966-67. The demand for teachers in programs established with federal assistance both inside and outside the classroom accentuated the shortage.

Special survey

In response to a special survey of the states in September 1966, 20 states reported a substantial shortage of applicants for vacant teaching positions as follows:3/

Option	Number responding
Substantial shortage of applicants	20
Some shortage of applicants	11
Sufficient applicants to fill positions	0
Shortage of applicants in some subject areas and excess in others	8
Some excess of applicants	0
Substantial excess of applicants	0
Valid appraisal not possible with present information	9
Total number of states responding	48

In the responding states, the shortage was more acute in 1966 than in 1965 as follows:

Option	Number responding
Much more acute	14
More acute	18
About the same	2
Less acute	2
Much less acute	0
Valid appraisal not possible with present information	12
Total number of states replying	48

3/ National Education Association, Research Division. Teacher Supply and Demand in Public Schools, 1966. Research Report 1966-R16. Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1966. p. 6-7.

Shortages

Among 40 states reporting supply and demand conditions in elementary schools, 37 have general shortages of qualified teachers for the lower elementary grades; 34, for the upper elementary grades. Among 37 states reporting general supply and demand conditions at the secondary-school level, 25 report general shortages of qualified teachers for junior high-school grades; 29 for senior high school. Subject areas in which there are "substantial shortages" ranked by the number of the 40 responding states which list them are as follows:

Fields of shortage

Subject	Number of states
Sciences	36
Mathematics	35
Girls' physical education	19
Industrial arts	19
English	16
Special education	16
Foreign languages	15
Librarian	13
Music	13
Guidance	12

Other subjects in which substantial shortages are reported include home economics, 6 states; art, 4 states; commerce, 4 states; vocational subjects, 3 states; psychologist, 2 states; reading, 2 states; agriculture, 1 state; social studies, 1 state.

Factors of Unusual Influence

The supply of qualified teacher applicants is reported to be smaller than a year ago in 38 states. Federal programs are most frequently identified (34 states) as a major factor having increased influence this year. Other major factors having increased influence include: greater opportunities in business and industry, 25 states; location of vacancies not attractive, 20 states; military service, 19 states; and salaries and benefits not attractive, 18 states. Other factors reported to be having greater influence include: fewer persons completing preparation, 3 states; changes in retirement regulations, 3 states; graduate study, 3 states; increased demand in higher education, 2 states; fewer persons re-entering teaching, 2 states; and change in certification requirements, 1 state.

The demand for qualified teacher applicants is reported to be greater than last year in each of the 44 states having sufficient information to make a valid response. The major factor having increased influence in 41 of these states is new positions resulting from federal legislation. Other major factors having increased influence this year are: increased school enrollment, 29 states; added curricular offerings, 19 states; reduction in class size, 12 states; and larger number of teachers not returning to their positions, 6 states.

Major factor: federal programs

The figures in Table 7 summarize numerically differences between the supply of beginning teachers and the estimated demand for both beginning teachers and new beginning and reentering teachers. The two columns should be interpreted as defining the range of the shortage rather than a precise measure of the shortage. The shortage of elementary-school teachers is termed "critical." At the secondary level the supply by subject field ranges from a shortage of teachers of English, mathematics, and the natural and physical sciences to an adequate supply of teachers of art, speech, social studies, and men's physical education.

College Training of Teachers

Steady progress is noted in reducing the proportion of classroom teachers without bachelor's degrees. (See Table 8.) By 1966, less than 1 percent of the secondary-school teachers lacked bachelor's degrees and at the elementary level, the proportion dropped from 34.1 percent in 1956 to 12.9 percent in 1966. Also at the elementary level, a small increase is noted in the proportion of teachers with master's degrees. Despite a strong consensus that a master's degree should be a requirement for teaching at the secondary level, the proportion of secondary school teachers with advanced degrees dropped from 43.7 percent in 1956 to 31.8 percent in 1966.

Salaries in Public Schools

The average salary paid the instructional staff gained $334, or 4.9 percent, from $6,791 in 1965-66 to $7,125 in 1966-67. Table 9 shows the 10-year trend in instructional staff salaries by state.

Salaries are higher

Regional differences in teachers' salaries are still acute. The dollar difference between the average salaries of classroom teachers in the Southeast at $5,799 and in Far West

TABLE 7.--ESTIMATED SUPPLY AND DEMAND FOR BEGINNING TEACHERS IN 1966

Level or subject area	Supply of beginning teachers as percent of demand for beginning teachers	Difference in supply of beginning teachers and demand for: Beginning teachers	Difference in supply of beginning teachers and demand for: New teachers	Graduates entering the profession during the past five years	General condition
1	2	3	4	5	6
Elementary school	62.2%	-37,677	66,433	82.0%	Critical shortage
High school					
English	87.7	-1,987	-6,388	70.9	Shortage
Mathematics	70.9	-2,928	-5,662	74.0	Shortage[b]
"Other" subjects[a]	36.8	-3,721	-5,321	60.2	Shortage
Total natural and physical sciences	74.5	-2,499	-5,167	67.1	Shortage[b]
Commerce	91.9	-416	-1,816	62.6	Low supply
Home economics	101.4	51	-971	65.2	Low supply
Library science	55.8	-470	-759	74.5	Low supply
Industrial arts	105.3	147	-609	72.2	Low supply[b]
Agriculture	65.5	-338	-605	54.1	Near balance[b]
Physical education--women	122.4	734	-156	80.1	Near balance
Journalism	48.5	-84	-129	47.7	Near balance[c]
Foreign languages	124.7	969	-98	70.9	Near balance
Music	135.3	1,182	270	70.1	Near balance
Art	174.5	1,462	928	66.8	Adequate supply
Speech	310.2	1,547	1,347	61.4	Adequate supply[c]
Social studies	142.2	3,967	1,411	63.6	Adequate supply
Physical education--men	189.[illegible]	2,917	2,027	66.3	Adequate supply[b]

Source:
National Education Association, Research Division. Teacher Supply and Demand in Public Schools, 1966. Research Report 1966-R16. Washington, D. C.: the Association, 1966. p. 49.

a/ Where specified, "other" subjects include special education, guidance and counseling, junior high school, vocational subjects, distributive education, and psychology.

b/ Supply may be less adequate than shown owing to the high proportion of men teachers.

c/ Should be considered in combination with English.

TABLE 8.--PROPORTIONS OF TEACHERS WITH VARIOUS DEGREES OF PREPARATION REPORTED IN NEA RESEARCH DIVISION SURVEYS[a/]

Educational level and highest degree held	1956	1961	1966
1	2	3	4
Total			
No degree	22.2%	14.6%	7.0%
Bachelor's degree	53.2	61.9	69.6
Master's degree	24.3	23.1	23.2
Doctor's degree	0.3	0.4	0.1
Elementary			
No degree	34.1	23.8	12.9
Bachelor's degree	53.1	62.2	71.4
Master's degree	12.8	13.9	15.7
Doctor's degree	...	0.1	...
Secondary			
No degree	3.0	2.3	0.6
Bachelor's degree	53.3	61.6	67.7
Master's degree	42.9	35.4	31.5
Doctor's degree	0.8	0.7	0.3

Sources: National Education Association, Research Division. "The Status of the American Public-School Teacher." Research Bulletin 35: 45; February 1957.

National Education Association, Research Division. The American Public-School Teacher, 1960-61. Research Monograph 1963-M2. Washington, D.C.: the Association, April 1963. p. 91.

National Education Association, Research Division. The American Public-School Teacher, 1965-66. Washington,D.C.: the Association,1967.p.71.

a/ Based on sample surveys and subject to sampling variability.

Median Scheduled Salaries for Teachers, 1966-67
(School systems enrolling 6,000 or more)

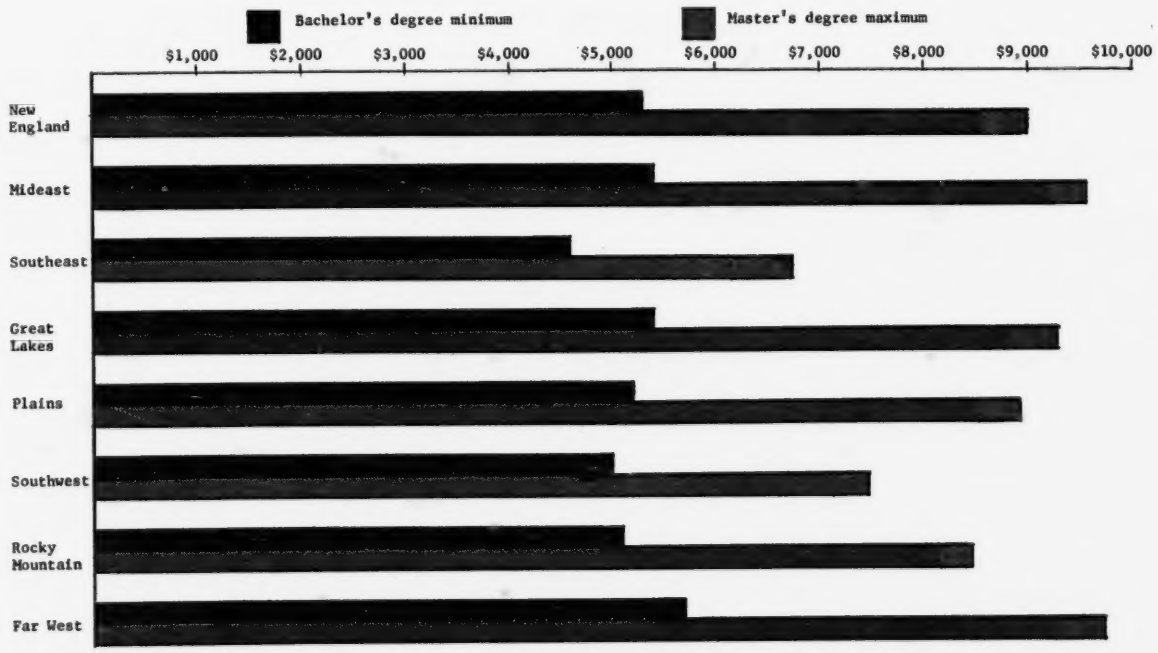


TABLE 9.--AVERAGE SALARY OF INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF, 1956-57 AND 1966-67

State	1956-57 Amount	1956-57 Rank[a]	1956-57 Index (U.S. average =100.0)	1966-67 Amount	1966-67 Rank[b]	1966-67 Index (U.S. average =100.0)	Percent change, 1956-57 to 1966-67
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Alabama	$3,450	36	79.3	$5,800	41	81.4	68.1%
Alaska	...	...	...	9,200[c]	1[c]	129.1[c]	...
Arizona	4,915	7	113.0	7,410	15	104.1	50.8
Arkansas	2,430	48	55.9	5,216	48	73.2	114.7
California	5,475	1	125.9	9,000	2	126.3	64.4
Colorado	4,195	23	96.4	6,850	21	96.1	63.3
Connecticut	4,866	10	111.9	7,850	5	110.2	61.3
Delaware	5,122	3	117.7	7,700	8	108.1	50.3
Florida	4,209	22	96.8	6,700	25	94.0	59.2
Georgia	3,400	37	78.2	6,075	36	85.3	78.7
Hawaii	...	...	....	8,092	4	113.5	...
Idaho	3,650	32	83.9	6,050	37	84.9	65.8
Illinois	4,875	9	112.1	7,525	14	105.6	54.4
Indiana	4,550	16	104.6	7,650	9	107.4	68.1
Iowa	3,617	33	83.1	6,531	29	91.7	80.6
Kansas	3,816	30	87.7	6,270	31	88.0	64.3
Kentucky	2,943	46	67.7	5,600	45	78.6	90.3
Louisiana	4,435	19	102.0	6,587	28	92.4	48.5
Maine	3,300	40	75.9	5,850	40	81.0	77.3
Maryland	4,800	11	110.3	7,710	7	108.2	60.6
Massachusetts	4,520	17	103.9	7,575	12	106.3	67.6
Michigan	5,000	4	114.9	7,650	9	107.4	53.0
Minnesota	4,300	20	98.9	7,050	17	98.9	64.0
Mississippi	2,525	47	58.0	4,782	50	67.1	89.4
Missouri	3,887	28	89.4	6,400	30	89.8	64.7
Montana	4,070	25	93.4	6,100	35	85.6	49.9
Nebraska	3,200	42	73.6	5,800	41	81.4	81.3
Nevada	4,918	6	113.1	7,763	6	109.0	57.8
New Hampshire	3,693	31	84.9	6,200	32	87.0	67.9
New Jersey	5,000	4	114.9	7,647	11	107.3	52.9
New Mexico	4,900	8	112.6	6,720	24	94.3	37.1
New York	5,402	2	124.2	8,600	3	120.7	59.2
North Carolina	3,400	37	78.2	5,763	44	80.9	69.5
North Dakota	3,150	44	72.4	5,500	46	77.2	74.6
Ohio	4,500	18	103.4	6,750	22	94.7	50.0
Oklahoma	3,942	27	90.6	6,180	34	86.7	56.8
Oregon	4,675	12	107.5	7,253	16	101.8	55.1
Pennsylvania	4,652	14	106.9	7,050	17	98.9	51.5
Rhode Island	4,600	15	105.7	6,900	19	96.8	50.0
South Carolina	3,105	45	71.4	5,486	47	77.0	76.7
South Dakota	3,200	42	73.6	5,025	49	70.5	57.0
Tennessee	3,250	41	74.7	5,775	43	81.1	77.7
Texas	4,000	26	92.0	6,190	33	86.8	54.8
Utah	4,075	24	93.7	6,750	22	94.7	65.6
Vermont	3,350	39	77.0	6,000	38	84.2	79.1
Virginia	3,562	34	81.9	6,600	26	92.6	85.3
Washington	4,660	13	107.1	7,550	13	106.0	62.0
West Virginia	3,542	35	81.4	5,900	39	82.8	66.6
Wisconsin	4,265	21	98.0	6,860	20	96.3	60.8
Wyoming	3,850	29	88.5	6,600	26	92.6	71.4
UNITED STATES	$4,350	...	100.0	$7,125	...	100.0	

Sources:

National Education Association, Research Division. Advanced Estimates of Public Elementary and Secondary Schools for the School Year 1957-58. Washington, D C.: the Association, 1957. p. 25.

National Education Association, Research Division. Estimates of School Statistics, 1966-67. Research Report 1966-R20. Washington, D. C.: the Association, 1966. p. 30.

a/ 48 states. b/ 50 states. c/ Dollar amount should be reduced about one-fourth to make purchasing power figure comparable to figures for other areas of the United States.

at $8,143 was $2,344. In 1962-63, the dollar difference was $2,205. When the salaries for 1962-63 and 1966-67 are compared in Table 10, some improvement is noted in the salaries of the Southeast region relative to the U. S. average.

Incomplete returns from a quick survey of large school systems in May 1967 indicate unusually high gains in salary schedules adopted and proposed for next year. (See Table 11.)

TABLE 10.--AVERAGE SALARIES PAID TO ELEMENTARY- AND SECONDARY-SCHOOL CLASSROOM TEACHERS, BY GEOGRAPHIC REGION, 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Region	Average annual salary		Percent of U.S. average	
	1962-63	1966-67	1962-63	1966-67
1	2	3	4	5
United States	$5,732	$6,826	100.0%	100.0%
New England	5,912	7,019	103.1	102.8
Mideast	6,451	7,461	112.5	109.3
Southeast	4,587	5,799	80.0	85.0
Great Lakes	6,076	7,070	106.0	103.6
Plains	5,180	6,216	90.4	91.1
Southwest	5,412	6,189	94.4	90.7
Rocky Mountain	5,317	6,385	92.8	93.5
Far West[a/]	6,792	8,143	118.5	119.3

Source:

National Education Association, Research Division. Estimates of School Statistics, 1966-67. Research Report 1966-R20. Washington, D. C.: the Association, 1966. p. 30. (Corrected by later information received from the states.)

National Education Association, Research Division. Estimates of School Statistics, 1963-64. Research Report 1963-R12. Washington, D. C.: the Association, 1963. p. 26.

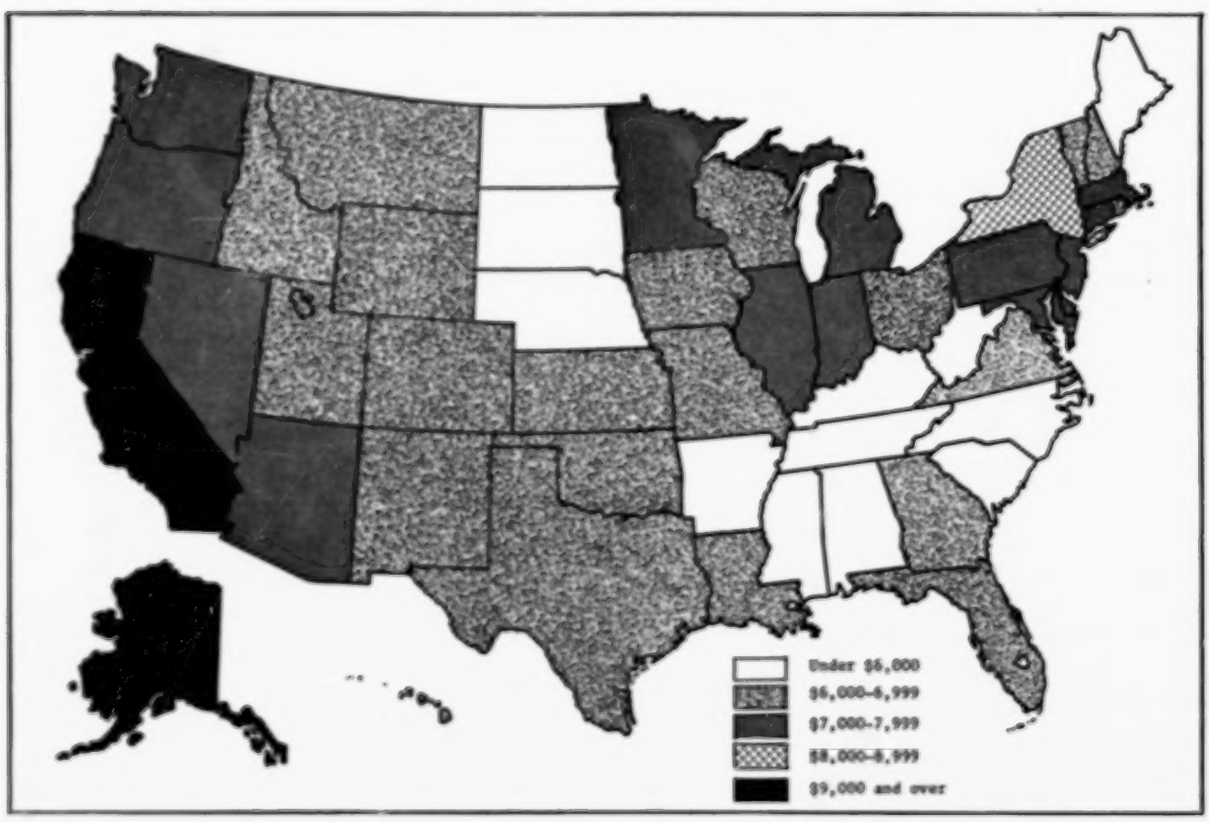
a/ Not including Alaska and Hawaii.

TABLE 11.--PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES OF MEAN SCHEDULED SALARIES FOR 1967-68, SCHOOL SYSTEMS WITH ENROLLMENTS OF 25,000 OR MORE

Preparation level	Estimates based on schedules adopted as of May 15, 1967		Estimates based on schedules proposed but not yet adopted as of May 15, 1967		Estimates based on both adopted and proposed schedules as of May 15, 1967	
	Mean, 1967-68	Percent increase over 1966-67	Mean, 1967-68	Percent increase over 1966-67	Mean, 1967-68	Percent increase over 1966-67
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bachelor's degree						
Minimum	$ 5,600	6.4%	$ 5,982	8.4%	$ 5,732	7.1%
Maximum	8,529	6.1	9,142	10.5	8,740	7.7
Master's degree (or 5 years)						
Minimum	6,083	7.1	6,720	10.1	6,306	8.1
Maximum	9,553	6.8	10,512	11.7	9,883	8.6
Six years (B.A. + 60 or M.A. + 30)						
Minimum	6,540	8.0	7,519	10.3	6,880	8.9
Maximum	10,451	7.2	11,561	8.4	10,816	7.6
Doctor's degree (or 7 years)						
Minimum	6,891	8.8	7,663	10.4	7,144	9.4
Maximum	10,851	7.2	11,790	11.7	11,153	8.7

Source:
NEA Research Division. Based on replies of 60 percent of systems by May 15, 1967.

Average Salary of Instructional Staff, 1966-67



Faculty in Higher Education

A sample survey of faculty in four-year colleges and universities in 1964-65 by the NEA Research Division observed the following characteristics of the faculty and their work:

- 80.7 percent were men and 19.3 percent were women.
- The average age was 43.5 years.
- 54.8 percent had a doctor's degree.
- The faculty taught an average of 99.4 students in 3.4 courses for 12.9 hours per week.
- 65.5 percent of the faculty counseled undergraduate students. The faculty member who counseled undergraduate students was assigned an average of 25.2 students.
- 28.8 percent of the faculty counseled graduate students. The faculty member who counseled graduate students was assigned an average of 10.5 students.
- 47.9 percent of the faculty devoted some time to research.
- The average faculty member had 12.2 years of teaching experience in higher education and has been at the present institution for 9.2 years.

Mean average salaries in higher education for the 9-month academic year 1966-67 vary with professorial rank and with type of institution as follows:4/

Rank	Universities
Professor	$15,610
Associate professor	11,373
Assistant professor	9,295
Instructor	7,173

4/ From Appendix Table 6 of 1966-67 Salary Survey to be published in the Summer 1967 issue of the AAUP Bulletin by the American Assocation of University Professors. Data are weighted averages for 862 institutions with academic ranks which submitted data for 1966-67.

Rank	Liberal arts colleges
Professor	$13,037
Associate professor	10,362
Assistant professor	8,673
Instructor	7,062
	Junior colleges
Professor	$12,009
Associate professor	10,518
Assistant professor	8,767
Instructor	7,330
	Technical institutions
Professor	$14,369
Associate professor	11,019
Assistant professor	9,204
Instructor	7,080

The NEA Research Division reports biennially on the median salaries paid in institutions of higher education. The median salary of full-time instructional personnel in colleges and universities in 1965-66 was $9,081, up 11.2 percent over the median of $8,163 in 1963-64. Table 12 shows the 10-year trend in median salaries paid by type of institution.

The 10-year percentage increase in median salaries paid faculty in higher education is very similar to the trend in mean average salaries paid the instructional staff in public schools as follows:

	Percent of increase, 1955-56 to 1965-66
Four-year colleges and universities	73.2%
Public two-year colleges	52.9
Nonpublic two-year colleges	77.3
Public school instructional staff	63.3

TABLE 12.--MEDIAN SALARIES OF FACULTY IN HIGHER EDUCATION AND PERCENTS OF INCREASE, BIENNIALLY SINCE 1955-56

	4-year colleges and universities		Public 2-year colleges		Non-public 2-year colleges	
Session	Median salary	Percent increase from 2 years previously	Median salary	Percent increase from 2 years previously	Median salary	Percent increase from 2 years previously
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1955-56	$5,243	...	$5,470	...	$3,613	...
1957-58	6,015	14.7%	6,261	14.5%	4,016	11.2%
1959-60	6,711	11.6	6,578	5.1	4,710	17.3
1961-62	7,486	11.5	7,212	9.6	5,074	7.7
1963-64	8,163	9.0	7,828	8.5	5,719	12.7
1965-66	9,081	11.2	8,361	6.8	6,407	12.0

Source:
NEA Research Division reports on salaries in higher education.

EXPENDITURES

At all levels of regular schools, public and private, the expenditures in 1966-67 rose to provide increased educational services to a larger number of pupils and to meet rising costs of services, materials, and capital requirements for the educational program.

Increased expenditures

Total expenditures, including current expense, capital outlay, and interest for regular schools are shown below for 1965-66 and 1966-67 by level of education and by type of control:1/

	1965-66	1966-67	Percent of change
	(in billions)		
Elementary and secondary			
Public	$25.4	$27.9	9.8%
Private	3.5	3.7	5.7
Total	$28.9	$31.6	9.3%
Higher education			
Public	$ 9.0	$ 9.9	10.0%
Private	6.2	6.7	8.1
Total	$15.2	$16.6	9.2%
Total all levels			
Public	$34.4	$37.8	9.9%
Private	9.7	10.4	7.2
Total	$44.1	$48.2	9.3%

Some programs of expenditures for education and training by individuals, private industry, nonprofit institutions, and governments at all levels are not reflected in the educational accounts of the regular schools. Hence, to a large extent

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1/ Figures for public elementary and secondary schools are from: National Education Association, Research Division. Estimates of School Statistics, 1966-67. Research Report 1966-R20. Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1966. p. 33-34. Totals shown are corrected on the basis of state data received after publication date.

Public and private education and private elementary and secondary schools are estimates and projections from: U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. Projections of Educational Statistics to 1975-76. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1966. p. 68, 69, and 109. Figures for 1966-67 were converted to current dollars.

the figures for the regular schools understate the nation's total public and private investment in training and learning activities. The categories of schools, classified as non-regular, other, or special institutions, that are mainly profit-making institutions spent about $1 billion in 1966-67.2/ However, the major part of the total nonregular investment supported by public and private funds is unknown. Some public programs, such as the Job Corps and Head Start when operated by community agencies, are not reflected in the education accounts.

Federal Expenditures for Education

Most federal educational expenditures are currently directed toward a particular program or a particular group of pupils. The growing amount and type of federal special aids to education is shown in Table 13. In addition to the federal educational programs shown in the table, public and private nonprofit elementary and secondary schools also receive federal aid in cash and surplus agricultural commodities for the school milk and lunch programs. Under the school milk program the milk consumed rose from 3.0 billion half-pints in fiscal 1965 to 3.2 billion (estimated) for 1967, and the federal reimbursement rate varied from 3.28 cents per pint in 1965 to 3.17 cents in 1966 and to 3.22 cents estimated for 1967. Over the period the number of school lunches served rose from 2.9 billion to 3.2 billion. Cash payments and commodity distribution to the states for the school milk and lunch program in fiscal 1967 are estimated at $315 million.3/

Federal money and programs increased

Federal aids for public elementary and secondary schools under the new Elementary and Secondary Education Act (PL#89-10) last year presented special problems of accounting for the amount of the aids and their impact on school expenditures. Federal revenues that were spent for summer programs after the close of the fiscal year 1965-66 were considered federal expenditures for fiscal 1966. In reporting on expenditures from federal programs, states followed a mixed course according to their own accounting regulations with some states entering the summer-school expenditures from federal funds as a school

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2/ U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. Projections of Educational Expenditures to 1975-76. Washington, D. C. Government Printing Office, 1966. p. 57.

3/ Executive Office of the President, Bureau of the Budget. The Budget of the United States Government for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1968, Appendix. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1967. p. 131 and 132.

TABLE 13.--THE FEDERAL PROGRAM FOR EDUCATION BY FUNCTION

(Fiscal years. In millions)

Program or agency	Payments to the public			
	1965 actual	1966 actual	1967 estimate	1968 estimate
1	2	3	4	5
Administrative budget funds:				
Assistance for elementary and secondary education:				
Education of the disadvantaged	...	$ 747	$1,043	$1,102
Supplementary centers	...	11	65	142
School books, equipment, guidance, counseling, and strengthening state education agencies	$ 68	152	226	211
Education of the handicapped, National Teacher Corps, and teacher training institutes	...	48	71	113
Assistance to schools in federally impacted areas	350	410	422	422
Proposed legislation for education planning	...	...	...	10
Assistance for higher education:				
Aid for undergraduate and graduate students	158	240	471	580
Academic facility loans and grants	4	107	156	310
College housing loans	221	312	-253	-1,262
International education	...	13	14	18
Other aids to institutions	30	30	63	79
Proposed legislation for asset sales	...	...	...	-100
Assistance to science education and basic research:				
National Science Foundation:				
Basic research and specialized research facilities	156	181	188	213
Grants for institutional science programs	32	46	59	86
Science education	101	123	125	128
Other science activities	20	18	23	28
Other aids to education:				
Vocational education	132	129	222	219
Indian education services	99	104	106	125
Library of Congress and Smithsonian Institution	52	55	72	79
Grants for libraries and community services	26	45	114	144
Educational research and development	17	33	65	82
National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities	...	1	8	15
Other	79	31	43	48
Proposed legislation for vocational education and educational television	...	...	...	24
Subtotal, administrative budget	$1,544	$2,834	$3,304	$2,816
Trust Funds	2	2	-4	-31
Intragovernmental transactions and other adjustments (deduct)	49	57	-32	47
TOTAL	$1,497	$2,780	$3,333	$2,738

Source:

1965 data from: Executive Office of the President, Bureau of the Budget. The Budget of the United States Government for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1967. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1966. p. 130.

Other years from: Executive Office of the President, Bureau of the Budget. The Budget of the United States Government for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1968. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1967. p. 137.

year 1965-66 item and other states entering the summer-school expenditures as an item in the 1966-67 school year.

Furthermore the state law regulating budget practice in some states precludes budgeting expenditures from revenues that are not secured. Because the federal appropriations were not available at budget adoption time, reports from state and local school systems for the current year may understate the federal revenues and their impact on expenditures.

School financial accounting

In addition, many of the new federal programs have not been integrated into the state and local financial accounts. The federal grants finance specific programs, and hence separate funds apart from the general funds of the system are set up for each federal program. When state and local systems report educational expenditures, there is a marked tendency to report expenditures from the general funds of the system, thus omitting the federal programs. In estimating public elementary- and secondary-school expenditures this year, the NEA Research Division made a special effort to include all expenditures from federal programs.

Expenditures in Higher Education

In 1966-67, institutions of higher education spent an estimated $16.6 billion, of which $9.9 billion was spent by the public institutions and $6.7 billion by the private institutions as follows:4/

45 percent for student education

15 percent for organized research

20 percent for operations connected with the instructional program, student aid, and auxiliary enterprises

20 percent for capital outlay.

Public Elementary and Secondary Education

Estimates of expenditures of public elementary and secondary schools, including current expenditures for all programs operated by public school systems, interest, and

4/ Distribution is estimated.

capital outlay reached a high of $27.9 billion in 1966-67, up 9.8 percent from $25.4 billion in 1965-66.

The increase in expenditures from 1965-66 to 1966-67 was $2.4 billion compared with a $2.4 billion increase for the previous year. The amounts of increases of the past two years are almost double those of most recent years. Between 1955-56 and 1964-65 the average annual increase was $1.3 billion per year.

Expenditures growing faster than GNP

The 11-year annual growth rate of 8.9 percent for total school expenditures may be compared with a rate of 5.8 percent for gross national product (both in current dollars). Over the past 11 years, school expenditures have been increasing at a rate 50 percent higher than the increase registered for the whole economy. Last year's gain of 9.8 percent in school expenditures was about 40 percent higher than the gain of 7.0 percent in gross national product. (See Tables 14 and 15.)

TABLE 14.--TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

School year	Amount (in thousands)	Percent increase over 1955-56
1	2	3
1955-56	$10,955,047	...
1957-58	13,569,163	23.9%
1959-60	15,613,255	42.5
1961-62	18,373,339	67.7
1963-64	21,324,993	94.7
1964-65*	23,029,742	110.2
1965-66*	25,418,254	132.0
1966-67*	27,858,925	154.3

Source:

Figures for 1955-56 to 1963-64 from: U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. Statistics of State School Systems, 1963-64. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1967. p. 13.

Figures for 1964-65 forward from: National Education Association, Research Division. Estimates of School Statistics, 1966-67. Research Report 1966-R20. Washington, D. C.: the Association, 1966. p. 19. Figures for 1965-66 and 1966-67 are revised on the basis of figures submitted by the states after date of publication.

*NEA estimates.

TABLE 15.--GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT

School year	GNP (in billions)	Percent increase over 1955-56
1	2	3
1955-56	$409.5	...
1957-58	440.2	7.5%
1959-60	495.6	21.0
1961-62	541.7	32.3
1963-64	611.3	49.3
1964-65	653.9	59.7
1965-66	711.1	73.7
1966-67	761.0[a]	85.8

Sources:

U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics. Survey of Current Business 45: 24-25, August 1965; 46:11, July 1966.

Council of Economic Advisers. Economic Indicators, March 1966, p. 2.

Wall Street Journal, April 13, 1967, p. 1.

a/ Second quarter of 1967 estimated by NEA Research Division.

Current Expenditures

In 1966-67, the total current expenditures for elementary and secondary day schools were $22.5 billion, an increase of $2.0 billion, or 10.0 percent, over the previous year. (See Table 16.)

Expenditure items enumerated

Current expenditure for elementary and secondary day schools includes amounts paid for general control, instructional service, operation, maintenance, fixed charges, and other school services at all levels of administration--state, intermediate, and basic local. Current expenditure comprises all governmental contributions to the retirement fund and expenditure for school services, including attendance, health services, transportation, food services, and other. This figure does not include payments for capital outlay and interest on school debt or, except when otherwise noted, amounts spend for community colleges, adult education, summer school, and community services.

The trend in current expenditures per pupil in average daily attendance is shown in Table 17. This year's national figure of $565 is up 92 percent over 1955-56, and up 7.6 percent over last year's revised estimate of $525. The highest state is more than 1.9 times greater than the lowest state in expenditure per pupil. (See Table 18.)

TABLE 16.--CURRENT EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

School year	Amount (in thousands)	Percent increase over 1955-56
1	2	3
1955-56	$ 8,251,420	...
1957-58	10,251,842	24.2%
1959-60	12,329,389	49.4
1961-62	14,729,270	78.5
1963-64	17,218,446	108.7
1964-65*	18,548,925	124.8
1965-66*	20,429,086	147.6
1966-67*	22,473,515	172.4

Source:

Figures for 1955-56 through 1963-64 from: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. Statistics of State School Systems, 1963-64. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1967. p. 13.

Figures for 1964-65 forward from: National Education Association, Research Division. Estimates of School Statistics, 1966-67. Research Report 1966-R20. Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1966. p. 20.

Figures for 1965-66 and 1966-67 are revised on the basis of figures submitted by the states after date of publication.

*NEA estimates.

TABLE 17.--CURRENT EXPENDITURES PER PUPIL IN AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE IN PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

School year	Amount per pupil	Percent increase over 1955-56
1	2	3
1955-56	$294	...
1957-58	341	16.0%
1959-60	375	27.6
1961-62	419	42.5
1963-64	460	56.5
1964-65*	484	64.6
1965-66*	525	78.6
1966-67*	565	92.2

Sources:

Figures for 1955-56 through 1963-64 from: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. Statistics of State School Systems, 1963-64. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1966. p. 78.

Figures for 1964-65 forward from: National Education Association, Research Division. Estimates of School Statistics, 1966-67. Research Report 1966-R20. Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1966. p. 20.

*NEA estimates.

TABLE 18.--CURRENT EXPENDITURE PER PUPIL IN AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE, BY STATE

State	Expenditure per pupil in ADA, 1966-67	Percent of U.S. average	11-Year increase (1955-56 to 1966-67)
United States	$565a/	100.0%	92.2%
New York	912	161.4	114.1
Alaska (4-$658)	877b/	155.2	109.3
New Jersey	740	131.0	93.7
Wyoming	669	118.4	93.9
Connecticut	657	116.3	92.7
Oregon	645	114.2	80.7
Delaware	629	111.3	72.3
Wisconsin	614	108.7	83.3
California	613	108.5	78.2
Illinois	603	106.7	70.8
Maryland	603	106.7	103.0
Massachusetts	599a/	106.0	82.6
Minnesota	597	105.7	83.7
Pennsylvania	597	105.7	79.3
Rhode Island	597	105.7	83.7
Montana	594	105.1	70.2
Nevada	591	104.6	69.8
Hawaii	588	104.1	141.0
Michigan	583	103.2	76.7
Washington	581	102.8	75.0
Indiana	580	102.7	99.3
Colorado	571	101.1	86.6
Arizona	568	100.5	82.1
New Mexico	556	98.4	74.8
Virginia	556	98.4	159.8
Louisiana	554	98.1	96.5
Kansas	552a/	97.7	87.1
Iowa	529	93.6	76.9
Vermont	525	92.9	99.6
New Hampshire	523	92.6	84.8
Utah	500	88.5	107.5
Missouri	496	87.8	87.9
North Dakota	485	85.8	69.0
Florida	479	84.8	85.7
Ohio	468	82.8	65.4
South Dakota	467	82.7	51.1
Nebraska	462	81.8	66.2
Oklahoma	461	81.6	85.1
Texas	449	79.5	69.4
Maine	435	77.0	93.9
Georgia	430	76.1	121.6
Kentucky	423	74.9	151.8
Idaho	418a/	74.0	89.9
North Carolina	411	72.7	117.3
West Virginia	411	72.7	108.6
Tennessee	395	69.9	109.0
Arkansas	393a/	69.6	145.6
Alabama	390	69.0	107.4
South Carolina	373	66.0	98.4
Mississippi	315	55.8	100.6

Sources:

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. "Statistics of State School Systems: 1955-56, Organization, Staff, Pupils and Finances." Biennial Survey of Education in the United States: 1954-56. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1959. Chapter 2, p. 107-109.

National Education Association, Research Division. Estimates of School Statistics, 1966-67. Research Report 1966-R20. Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1966. p. 24. Data for total United States, 1955-56, do not include Alaska and Hawaii.

a/ Figures have been corrected to account for later data received from the states.

b/ All dollar amounts for Alaska should be reduced by about one-fourth to make the purchasing power of Alaska figures comparable to figures reported for the United States.

Table 19 shows the state's expenditure per pupil in ADA relative to the U. S. average since 1950. Since 1960, 28 states have been stable in their positions relative to the U. S. average, shifting not more than 5 percentage points; 16 states and the District of Columbia shifted 6-10 percentage points; 7 states shifted more than 10 percentage points. Virginia, Hawaii, Kentucky, and New York made the largest gains. Ohio, North Dakota, and Delaware registered a drop of 11 or more percentage points.

Expenditures of Local School Systems

In 1966-67, there were 75 school systems in the United States with 50,000 or more pupils enrolled. The trend in current expenditure per pupil in ADM (average daily membership) for 64 of the largest systems is shown in Table 20. The median expenditure per pupil of $420.24 in 1964-65 increased 9.1 percent to $458.65 in 1965-66. For 1966-67, the median budgeted amount was $501.45, an increase of 9.3 percent.

The median expenditure per pupil in ADM for instruction rose from $315.38 in 1964-65 to $342.30 in 1965-66 for a gain of 8.5 percent, and the median budgeted expenditure per pupil for 1966-67 rose 9.9 percent to $376.33.

The per-pupil expenditures for the large school systems do not reflect the full impact of the new federal programs. This is partly because the budgets were completed before allocations for the federal programs were made by the U. S. Office of Education, and because some systems do not integrate the federally funded programs into the regular accounts of elementary and secondary schools. In addition, some of the federally funded programs are not part of the program of the regular public elementary and secondary day school and hence would not be included in these accounts.

The local expenditures per pupil shown in Table 20 differ from the state expenditures shown in Tables 18 and 19 in two respects: (a) Local figures represent expenditures per pupil in average daily membership. State figures are shown on the basis of expenditures per pupil in average daily attendance. The total membership figure, ADM, is about 6 percent larger than the attendance figure because membership includes all pupils on the class rolls or belonging to the classes and the attendance figure excludes pupils absent. (b) Expenditure figures for local school systems frequently do not include direct expenditures made in behalf of schools or pupils or teachers by other governmental units; for example,

TABLE 19.--CURRENT EXPENDITURE PER PUPIL IN AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE AS A PERCENT OF THE NATIONAL AVERAGE, 1949-50 TO 1966-67

State	1949-50	1951-52	1953-54	1955-56	1957-58	1959-60	1961-62	1963-64	1965-66	1966-67
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
50 states and D. C. ...	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Alabama	56	61	57	64	60	64	58	63	67	69
Alaska	...	132	...	143	154	146	148	146	143	155
Arizona	115	108	106	106	109	108	107	104	105	101
Arkansas	54	50	52	54	60	60	62	61	70	70
California	126	107	119	117	115	113	109	110	111	109
Colorado	105	104	106	104	101	106	102	103	102	101
Connecticut	122	119	112	116	116	116	118	118	122	116
Delaware	124	130	123	124	131	122	116	120	113	111
District of Columbia ..	122	123	114	119	117	115	110	111	115	125
Florida	87	84	86	88	90	85	84	86	86	85
Georgia	59	68	67	66	72	67	69	69	73	76
Hawaii	...	92	...	83	80	87	85	89	104	104
Idaho	89	87	90	84	79	77	77	76	73	74
Illinois	123	119	120	120	113	117	121	111	105	107
Indiana	112	104	106	99	99	98	103	98	103	103
Iowa	111	107	103	102	100	98	98	99	96	94
Kansas	105	101	100	100	97	93	98	98	103	98
Kentucky	58	62	58	57	63	62	72	68	73	75
Louisiana	102	97	93	96	105	99	93	85	91	98
Maine	75	74	75	76	74	75	77	78	78	77
Maryland	102	100	101	101	102	105	105	104	103	107
Massachusetts	113	109	112	112	108	109	112	116	103	106
Michigan	105	109	107	112	109	111	108	104	104	103
Minnesota	116	114	108	111	110	113	113	112	107	106
Mississippi	38	39	46	53	51	55	55	54	53	56
Missouri	83	87	88	90	93	92	94	93	90	88
Montana	128	124	124	119	112	110	108	105	110	105
Nebraska	104	101	99	95	91	90	88	86	84	82
Nevada	118	108	111	118	114	115	109	106	108	105
New Hampshire	101	105	97	96	93	93	93	94	90	93
New Jersey	134	128	126	130	130	130	128	126	130	131
New Mexico	106	107	100	108	100	97	98	101	90	98
New York	141	144	137	145	149	150	150	162	163	161
North Carolina	67	72	67	64	64	63	72	69	74	73
North Dakota	108	105	99	98	95	98	96	92	87	84
Ohio	97	95	96	96	97	97	95	94	86	83
Oklahoma	99	93	85	85	83	83	79	77	81	82
Oregon	134	130	127	121	118	119	120	119	116	114
Pennsylvania	103	108	113	113	108	109	108	104	106	106
Rhode Island	115	106	101	111	110	110	110	107	109	106
South Carolina	58	63	66	64	62	59	59	61	63	64
South Dakota	110	103	104	105	97	93	90	89	86	83
Tennessee	63	61	63	64	62	63	62	64	68	70
Texas	100	91	94	90	95	89	86	86	84	80
Utah	86	80	78	82	85	86	84	89	89	89
Vermont	92	90	92	89	98	92	97	95	92	93
Virginia	70	69	73	73	72	73	77	78	81	98
Washington	119	116	115	113	112	112	112	111	108	103
West Virginia	72	75	70	67	68	69	70	70	69	73
Wisconsin	110	117	111	114	106	110	113	112	107	109
Wyoming	126	128	123	117	122	120	119	116	117	118

Sources:

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. Statistics of State School Systems, 1965-66. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1967. p. 78.

National Education Association, Research Division. Estimates of School Statistics, 1966-67. Research Report 1966-R20. p. 33-34. Washington, D. C.: the Association, December 1966.

TABLE 20.--EXPENDITURE PER PUPIL IN AVERAGE DAILY MEMBERSHIP IN ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY DAY SCHOOLS IN 64 SYSTEMS WITH ENROLLMENTS OF 50,000 OR MORE PUPILS

School system	Total current expenditure			Cost of instruction		
	1964-65 actual	1965-66 actual	1966-67 budget	1964-65 actual	1965-66 actual	1966-67 budget
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Birmingham, Ala.	$230.43	$285.62	$329.64	$197.97	$235.98	$283.35
Jefferson Co., Ala.	220.65	251.48	286.04	187.35	215.26	241.79
Fresno, Calif.	407.03	436.52	541.86	320.43	343.23	423.94
Long Beach, Calif.	509.02	557.31	690.60	378.41	421.36	527.45[a]
Los Angeles, Calif.	512.85	545.83	680.14	373.49	399.28	460.98
Oakland, Calif.	547.56	608.58	626.09	413.24	464.34	460.50
Sacramento, Calif.	487.22	528.25	552.62	372.46	402.98	426.27
San Diego, Calif.	468.53	499.36	591.67	359.46	386.63	446.70[a]
San Francisco, Calif.	607.89	634.43	705.52	480.11	479.39[a]	520.77
San Juan, Calif.	467.22	481.57	543.58	356.63[a]	368.91[a]	413.00[a]
Denver, Colo.	495.19	523.43	561.24	354.41	385.19	407.06
Jefferson Co., Colo.	439.06	473.07	494.93	326.97	347.57	362.13
District of Columbia	513.70	618.98	648.54	348.03	449.12	465.39
Brevard Co., Fla.	362.50	386.05[b]	414.16	288.76	309.69[b]	330.05
Dade Co., Fla.	410.54	479.28	511.91	337.25	401.11	423.98
Duval Co., Fla.	288.65	379.50	397.73	243.26	318.19	334.98
Orange Co., Fla.	336.08	391.89	408.37	282.57	328.23	337.20
Palm Beach Co., Fla.	409.48	495.15	570.77	331.61	407.57	457.20
Pinellas Co., Fla.	432.81	458.94	498.98	364.49	387.95	414.30
Atlanta, Ga.	342.33	390.36	424.68	269.64	301.89	319.47
DeKalb Co., Ga.	292.88	325.99	366.39	235.26	258.64	279.76
Hawaii	435.30	506.88	555.57	276.86	354.28	395.07
Chicago, Ill.	441.37	473.41	513.18	314.28	344.70	364.59
Indianapolis, Ind.	415.88	470.09	507.62	331.73	368.64	395.49
Wichita, Kans.	402.29	427.39	491.51	321.40	338.81	383.68
Jefferson Co., Ky.	319.80	335.02	431.26	263.21	275.51	348.07
Louisville, Ky.	312.67	348.78	395.55	254.48	283.60	324.68
Caddo Parish, La.	320.22	349.97	376.88	259.06	284.39	307.14
East Baton Rouge Parish, La.	336.20	356.93	412.74	268.26	281.29	329.51
Orleans Parish, La.	315.02	372.88	434.23	231.31	265.44	338.64
Anne Arundel Co., Md.	398.50	443.83	485.26	318.58	358.73	392.75
Baltimore City, Md.	410.36	440.65	508.68	306.21	340.74	376.10
Baltimore Co., Md.	454.06	496.23	545.07	355.42	386.71	426.38
Montgomery Co., Md.	574.10	652.05	654.84[a]	614.50	472.07	463.79
Prince Georges Co., Md.	444.09	502.21	531.52	351.27	400.60	434.92
Boston, Mass.	511.19	560.74	595.46[a]	358.79	380.08	423.53
Detroit, Mich.	458.06	501.12	515.93	332.01	364.60	379.81
Minneapolis, Minn.	558.21	599.48	620.22[b]	357.84	395.68	405.71
Kansas City, Mo.	424.60	458.36	482.09[a]	301.30	322.90	339.05[a]
St. Louis, Mo.	424.83	512.93	558.32	288.08	341.89	376.56
Omaha, Nebr.	362.02	378.70	394.28	267.38	289.15	299.23
Clark Co., Nev.	455.55	469.50	479.25	358.79	368.41	387.90
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	391.75	413.05	457.40	297.97	314.92	355.23
Buffalo, N. Y.	512.60	525.96	636.33	343.57	349.34	419.05
New York City, N. Y.	737.45	780.82	868.68[a]	490.08	510.68	553.21[a]
Charlotte-Mecklenburg, N. C.	343.75	401.23	403.36	284.24	310.54	339.19
Akron, Ohio	410.65	448.42	444.46	291.49	321.44	325.48
Cincinnati, Ohio	443.89	482.80	511.51	351.64	378.53	388.78
Columbus, Ohio	371.24	409.75	480.80	288.05	292.33	368.34
Dayton, Ohio	430.61	448.35	483.65	317.68	342.71	402.25
Toledo, Ohio	427.27	448.25	465.85	297.85	287.44	364.11
Oklahoma City, Okla.	295.52	333.67	392.13	218.66	255.68	292.84
Portland, Oreg.	462.60	508.76	590.52	372.38	429.75	475.80
Philadelphia, Pa.	486.65	534.62	647.67	333.58	369.82	447.35
Pittsburgh, Pa.	427.01	455.63	596.73	302.36	317.63	402.28
Greenville Co., S. C.	238.57	267.29	297.70	186.57	224.71	252.67
Memphis, Tenn.	274.64	286.72	331.09	221.63	237.41	263.71
Dallas, Texas	357.36	372.17	396.75	283.65	302.48	325.75
El Paso, Texas	368.80	416.84	486.65	318.48	355.65	362.34
Fort Worth, Texas	353.84	393.11	382.82	286.59	317.81	308.12
Houston, Texas	315.19	334.21	358.70	265.78	285.64	302.48
Fairfax Co., Va.	438.62	485.35	543.18	342.87	378.12	418.88
Norfolk, Va.	358.43	362.89	438.75	287.03	286.84	370.56
Milwaukee, Wis.	468.34	498.44	480.63	346.23	388.15	367.65
Median of systems	$409.24	$458.63	$501.63	$315.38	$362.30	$376.33

a/ Includes attendance services.
b/ From 1965-66 budget.
c/ Adjusted by NEA Research Division to include state contributions to fixed charges and county health services.
d/ Adjusted by NEA Research Division for estimate of fixed charges.
e/ Adjusted by NEA Research Division to exclude special federal funds for comparability with prior year.
f/ Based on ADM estimate made by NEA Research Division.

direct state appropriation for teacher retirement, purchase of textbooks, and pupil health services. Differences among systems in performance of school services by nonschool agencies also affect intersystem comparisons of expenditures.

Current Expenditures for Other Programs

Current expenditures of public school systems for junior colleges, adult education, summer schools, and other community services are estimated at $858 million, up 22.3 percent from last year. This substantial increase reflects the addition of community colleges in some states, increased funds for vocational and adult education, and many new and expanded community services administered by the local school district. A part of the rise in other school programs--the current expenditures for programs other than elementary and secondary day schools--is no doubt due to increased federal funds for adult and vocational education, junior colleges, and Head Start and other poverty programs. Table 21 shows the trend.

Community colleges and community services

TABLE 21.--CURRENT EXPENDITURES FOR OTHER PROGRAMS OPERATED BY SCHOOL SYSTEMS

School year	Amount (in thousands)	Percent increase over 1955-56
1	2	3
1955-56	$100,743	...
1957-58	122,650	21.7%
1959-60	132,566	31.6
1961-62	194,093	92.7
1963-64	427,528	324.4
1964-65*	501,007	397.3
1965-66*	701,569	596.4
1966-67*	857,767	751.4

Sources:

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. Statistics of State School Systems, 1963-64. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1967. p.13.

National Education Association, Research Division. Estimates of School Statistics, 1966-67. Research Report 1966-R-20. Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1966. p. 33, 34.

*NEA Research Division estimates.

Capital Outlay and Interest

Capital outlay was estimated at $3.6 billion, up 5.1 percent from last year and up 50.6 percent in 11 years (see Table 22). Over a similar period, 1955 to 1966, the composite construction cost index of the U. S. Department of Commerce increased about 34 percent. Thus, much of the rise in expenditures for capital outlay may be due to rising prices.

The U. S. Office of Education reported that there were 1,653,455 publicly owned instruction rooms in the fall of 1966. Since 1960, the numbers of new classrooms and the numbers of classrooms retired from service are as follows:

School year	Classrooms added	Classrooms abandoned
1960-61	72,214	18,733
1961-62	72,089	18,134
1962-63	65,300	17,000
1963-64	69,300	17,100
1964-65	65,200	16,400
1965-66	72,600	17,700

More new classrooms

TABLE 22.--CAPITAL OUTLAY EXPENDITURES BY SCHOOL SYSTEMS

School year	Amount (in thousands)	Percent increase over 1955-56
1	2	3
1955-56	$2,387,187	...
1957-58	2,852,747	19.5%
1959-60	2,661,786	11.5
1961-62	2,862,153	19.9
1963-64	2,977,976	24.7
1964-65*	3,241,285	35.8
1965-66*	3,422,065	43.4
1966-67*	3,595,110	50.6

Sources:

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. Statistics of State School Systems, 1963-64. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1967. p. 13.

National Education Association, Research Division. Estimates of School Statistics, 1966-67. Research Report 1966-R20. Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1966. p. 33 and 34. Corrected by later data from states.

*NEA Research Division estimates.

Interest rates on school bonds are high, and at the end of this school year were still rising. According to the Bond Buyers Index of 20 bonds, average rates as of May 25, 1967, were 3.96 percent. The highest rate reported on this index is 5.69 percent for May 1, 1933, and the lowest rate is 1.29 percent for February 14, 1946. High and low yields for recent years are as follows:5/

Year	High	Low
1963	3.31% (11/14)	3.01% (3/21)
1964	3.32 (3/19)	3.12 (12/17)
1965	3.56 (12/9)	3.04 (1/28)
1966	4.24 (8/25)	3.51 (1/20)
1967 (to May 25)	3.96 (5/25)	3.40 (1/19)

Interest payments

Interest payments on school bonds (Table 23) reflect the growing volume of debt outstanding as well as the rising cost of borrowing. Interest payments for 1966-67 are estimated at just short of $1 billion.

The U.S. Office of Education has not continued its very critical inventory of classroom facilities since 1964-65.

TABLE 23.--INTEREST ON SCHOOL DEBT

School year	Amount (in thousands)	Percent increase over 1955-56
1	2	3
1955-56	$215,699	...
1957-58	341,922	58.5%
1959-60	489,514	126.9
1961-62	587,823	172.5
1963-64	701,044	225.0
1964-65*	738,525	242.4
1965-66*	865,534	301.3
1966-67*	932,533	332.3

Sources:

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. Statistics of State School Systems, 1961-62. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1964. p. 13.

National Education Association, Research Division. Estimates of School Statistics, 1966-67. Research Report 1966-R20. Washington, D. C.: the Association, 1966. p. 22, 33, and 34, as corrected by later data from the states.

*NEA Research Division estimates.

5/ The Weekly Bond Buyer 168:45; May 29, 1967.

In 1964-65, overcrowding of classrooms and obsolescence were still major problems in school housing:

- 177,800 classrooms were combustible or were in nonpermanent or in offsite facilities.
- 104,400 were overcrowded according to the varying standards of local appraisal.

Some of the classrooms would fit both categories.

When uniform class size standards were used to estimate number of classrooms needed in 1964-65 to bring class size down to stated levels, the following results were obtained:

Classrooms needed to reduce class size

- 50,800 additional rooms were needed to bring class size to a maximum of 30 elementary- and secondary-school pupils.
- 98,300 additional classrooms were needed to bring class size to a maximum of 27 elementary- and secondary-school pupils.
- 285,900 additional classrooms were needed to bring class size to a maximum of 25 elementary- and secondary-school pupils.

REVENUE

Public-school revenue from all sources--taxes, grants-in-aid, earning, tuition--is estimated at $26.8 billion, up 8.1 percent from $24.8 billion in 1965-66. Since 1955-56, revenue receipts have increased 176.9 percent at an annual rate of 9.7 percent for the 11 years (see Table 24).

TABLE 24.--REVENUES FOR PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS
(In thousands)

School year	Total	Federal	State	Local
	1	2	3	4	5
1955-56	$ 9,686,677	$ 441,442	$ 3,828,886	$ 5,416,350
1957-58	12,181,313	486,484	4,800,368	6,894,461
1959-60	14,748,618	651,439	5,768,047	8,329,932
1961-62	17,327,707	760,875	6,789,190	9,977,642
1963-64	20,544,182	894,956	8,078,014	11,569,213
1964-65*	23,962,262	834,202a/	8,722,937	12,405,123
1965-66*	24,819,832	1,914,738a/	9,736,868	13,170,307
1966-67*	26,822,778	2,148,908a/	10,690,851	13,983,019
Increase, 1955-56 to 1966-67:				
Amount	$17,136,101	$1,707,466	$ 6,861,965	$ 8,566,669
Percent	176.9%	386.8%	179.2%	158.2%
Annual rate	9.7%	15.9%	9.8%	9.0%

Sources:
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. Statistics of State School Systems, 1965-66. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1967. p. 11.
National Education Association, Research Division. Estimates of School Statistics, 1965-66 and 1966-67. Research Reports 1965-R17 and 1966-R20. Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1965 and 1966.
a/ NEA Research Division estimates of federal revenue may be lower than those which will be published later by the U.S. Office of Education because of partial omission of money value of food distribution for the school lunch program.
*NEA Research Division estimates.

There had been very little change in the shares of the three levels of government in school support up to 1965-66. That year the federal share more than doubled, rising from 3.8 percent to 7.7 percent in 1965-66 and to 8.0 percent in 1966-67. The state share increased slightly to 39.9 percent, and the local share declined to 52.1 percent (see Table 25).

In the past 11 years all three levels of government have increased their contribution for public elementary and secondary schools. The federal revenues rose an estimated $1.7 billion; state revenues, $6.9 billion; and local revenues, $8.6 billion.

TABLE 25.--PERCENT OF REVENUE RECEIVED FROM FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL SOURCES FOR PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

School year	Federal sources	State sources	Local sources
1	2	3	4
1955-56	4.6%	39.5%	55.9%
1957-58	4.0	39.4	56.6
1959-60	4.4	39.1	56.5
1961-62	4.3	38.7	56.9
1963-64	4.4	39.3	56.3
1965-66*	7.7	39.2	53.1
1966-67*	8.0	39.9	52.1

Sources:
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. Statistics of State School Systems, 1963-64. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1967. p. 11.
National Education Association, Research Division. Estimates of School Statistics, 1966-67. Research Report 1966-R20. Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1966. p. 18.
*NEA Research Division estimates.

New Revenue

In the 11 years the federal government has added 10 percent of the total new revenue; however, last year the estimated new federal revenue was 12 percent of the total new revenue of school systems. In the past 11 years new state revenues accounted for 40 percent of the new revenue for schools, and the local sources accounted for 50 percent of the new revenue. Last year new state revenue was 48 percent of last year's new revenue, and new local revenue was 40 percent of new revenue.

New revenue in 1966-67 totaled $2.0 billion, $234 million being from the new federal sources compared with $1.1 billion the year before. New state revenue was $956 million. New local revenue in 1966-67, at $813 million, was substantial (see Table 26). This was the second consecutive year that new state revenue exceeded new local revenue.

State Tax Legislation in 1966

Tax legislation was relatively light in 1966, an off year in state legislatures (most still hold regular sessions

TABLE 26.--NEW STATE-LOCAL REVENUE

School year	Annual increase (in thousands)		Ratio of new state revenue to new local revenue
	New state revenue	New local revenue	
1	2	3	4
1955-56 to 1957-58a/	$ 485,741	$739,156	65.7%
1957-58 to 1959-60a/	483,840	716,136	67.6
1959-60 to 1961-62a/	510,571	825,305	61.9
1961-62 to 1963-64a/	644,412	795,835	81.0
1963-64 to 1964-65	644,923	835,910	77.2
1964-65 to 1965-66	1,011,929	765,084	132.3
1965-66 to 1966-67	955,985	812,812	117.6

Source:
Derived from Table 24.
a/ Average of two years.

in odd-numbered years). Most of the 24 state legislatures which met in regular sessions continued to tax the old, established sources rather than impose new taxes.1/

Broad-based taxes

Three states, however, adopted major new broad-based taxes in 1966. New Jersey, Massachusetts, and Virginia enacted general sales and use taxes, raising the number of sales tax states to 42. The sales taxes in New Jersey and Massachusetts were imposed at a 3-percent rate. The Virginia sales tax, levied at 2 percent (3 percent including a 1-percent local option levy), will increase to 3 percent on July 1, 1968. Mississippi made its 3½-percent sales and use tax permanent.

Other major tax legislation dealt with income taxes. Massachusetts adopted a "second structure" corporate income tax. Vermont consolidated its corporate and individual income taxes and based them on federal law. California and Kentucky adopted the Uniform Division of Income for Tax Purposes Act. Delaware, Kentucky, and Mississippi revised their income tax laws.

New Jersey also enacted taxes on the gross receipts from retail stores and on allocated gross receipts of unincorporated businesses. Massachusetts and New Jersey enacted higher cigarette tax rates. Massachusetts and Michigan increased their alcoholic beverage taxes, and Mississippi and New

1/ National Education Association, Committee on Educational Finance. "State Taxes in 1966." CEF Report, Number 14, May 1967. 20 p.

Mexico adopted new liquor excise taxes. Wisconsin and Mississippi raised gasoline or special fuel taxes.

Currently all states tax gasoline and alcoholic beverages in some form. The passage of an Oregon cigarette tax, effective July 1, 1966, leaves North Carolina as the only state which does not tax cigarettes. Eight states do not tax general sales, 14 do not tax personal income, and 12 do not tax corporate income.

State-Wide Referendums

Defeat of Nebraska income tax

Undoubtedly the biggest bad news item on 1966 taxes was the voters' defeat of the Nebraska income tax which had been enacted by the legislature in 1965 and was scheduled to take effect this year. In defeating the referendum, the Nebraska voters reconfirmed the state's position as one of two states (with New Hampshire) which have neither a personal income tax nor a general sales and use tax. Significantly, at the same time Nebraska voters eliminated the state property tax by adopting a constitutional amendment prohibiting ad valorem taxation for state purposes. The tax had accounted for 33.3 percent of 1966 Nebraska revenues. Voters thus left Nebraska with no major general revenue source.

The big breakthroughs were sales taxes of Virginia, New Jersey, and Massachusetts--the latter also surviving a voter referendum. New York voters approved a constitutional amendment to permit the establishment of a lottery by the legislature. The proceeds will be used for school purposes. New Hampshire voters endorsed their state lottery which was introduced two years ago.

State School Legislation, 1966

In 1966, several legislatures made record appropriations for education, e.g., Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Virginia, and Wisconsin.2/

Alaska placed kindergartens under the school minimum foundation program.

2/ National Education Association, Research Division. High Spots in State School Legislation, January 1-August 1, 1966. Research Report 1966-R15. Washington, D. C.: the Association, 1966. 56 p.

New Mexico added teacher qualifications and experience as factors in distributing state money to local schools.

Nine states raised the state minimum salary requirements for teachers: Alaska, Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia.

Alabama provided a 10-percent increase in the state teacher salary allotment which carries a mandatory teacher pay raise.

Retirement legislation

Retirement legislation included:

- Improved survivor benefits in Alaska, Kentucky, Maryland, and Virginia.
- Vesting rights for teachers in Maryland, and earlier vesting in New Jersey and Virginia.
- Higher retirement benefits in Tennessee, Kentucky, and Virginia.

New Jersey eliminated the social security offset. Thus, teachers will receive the full retirement allowance plus social security benefits at no extra cost.

Delaware adopted a partially contributory pension system. The new law allows teachers to contribute a percentage of salary and thus become eligible for double the monthly benefits normally payable.

New York requires school boards to assume up to 8 percent of the teacher's contribution toward retirement in 1967-68, in addition to the employer's contribution. The limit in 1966-67 is 5 percent.

1967 Legislation

Most of the 47 state legislatures are meeting in regular sessions this year and will be acting on state tax legislation. A few highlights are already in from states which have adjourned: Maryland enacted a comprehensive tax reform measure providing an estimated $95 million in additional state aid. The measure permits improved financing of the state foundation program and additional programs such as kindergarten and capital outlay. Massachusetts passed a statewide minimum salary provision of $5,750 for teachers. Nebraska again passed a combination sales-income tax. Continuing

the trend of the past two years, property tax relief proposals are very prominent parts of the state tax considerations in 1967.

Effort To Support Public Elementary and Secondary Schools

Since 1955-56, the effort to support schools (as measured by the increase in state and local revenues as a percent of state personal income) has increased from an average of 3.0 percent to 4.3 percent in 1966-67. Table 27 is a general indication of the impact of revenue for schools on state personal income.

Local Tax and Bond Referendums

Table 28 shows the results of voter tax and bond referendums in large school systems for three recent school years.

In large systems enrolling 25,000 or more pupils the experience with bond referendums and tax elections has been as follows:

- In 1963-64, out of 30 bond referendums, 3 were rejected and 27 passed. Out of 20 tax elections, 7 were rejected and 13 passed.

- In 1964-65, out of 33 bond elections, 2 were rejected and 31 passed. Out of 28 tax elections, 5 were rejected and 23 passed.

- In 1965-66, out of 35 bond elections, 6 were rejected (4 in California) and 29 passed. Out of 30 tax elections, 10 (4 in California) were rejected and 20 passed.

Bond issues at all-time high

During the calendar year 1966, voters approved bond issues in support of elementary and secondary schools valued at over $2.4 billion (an amount which exceeds past levels) and defeated $851 million; 74.2 percent of the amount and 69.0 percent of the number of issues offered were approved.

State	[illegible]	Rank	[illegible]	Rank	[illegible]	Rank	[illegible]	Rank	[illegible]	Rank	[illegible]	Rank	[illegible]	Rank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Alabama	3.25	23	3.68	33	3.46	36	3.65	35	3.68	32	4.78	13	4.25	28
Alaska	2.2	46	2.8	46	3.2	39	3.6	35	3.2	48	6.6	28	5.3	5
Arizona	4.0	7	4.6	5	4.7	6	4.8	10	4.2	23	5.0	7	4.8	10
Arkansas	2.8	33	3.7	21	3.6	28	3.8	30	3.8	32	3.9	37	4.0	36
California	3.6	21	4.0	12	4.3	12	4.6	12	4.7	9	4.8	18	4.7	13
Colorado	3.6	13	3.8	18	4.1	18	4.4	16	4.7	9	4.8	10	4.7	13
Connecticut	2.1	49	2.2	50	3.2	39	3.4	43	3.3	46	3.9	37	3.7	43
Delaware	2.5	37	4.2	9	4.2	15	4.6	16	4.4	15	4.7	13	4.8	10
Florida	3.2	25	3.6	25	3.5	31	3.8	30	4.1	28	4.4	23	4.4	22
Georgia	2.8	30	3.4	27	3.5	31	3.9	29	3.9	35	4.1	30	4.0	36
Hawaii	3.7	15	3.9	17	3.1	43	3.2	46	3.7	37	4.3	17	4.0	36
Idaho	3.7	12	3.7	21	4.0	19	4.2	22	4.2	23	4.0	33	4.1	26
Illinois	1.9	50	2.1	47	3.0	46	3.5	41	3.7	37	3.4	45	3.7	43
Indiana	3.0	27	3.6	27	3.8	24	4.1	20	4.3	20	4.6	20	4.5	19
Iowa	3.9	9	3.8	23	3.7	25	4.5	13	4.6	15	4.2	27	4.2	29
Kansas	3.7	12	3.9	19	4.2	15	4.4	18	4.5	13	4.8	11	4.7	13
Kentucky	2.6	41	2.9	37	3.0	46	3.6	35	3.8	42	3.8	43	3.7	43
Louisiana	3.9	9	4.5	7	4.9	4	5.1	2	5.1	4	5.2	4	5.3	5
Maine	2.6	41	2.9	37	3.3	38	3.7	31	4.1	28	4.1	30	4.2	29
Maryland	2.6	38	2.9	37	3.4	33	3.6	35	3.7	37	4.1	30	4.3	25
Massachusetts	2.3	45	2.3	48	3.4	33	3.9	28	3.9	33	3.9	37	3.1	48
Michigan	3.2	23	3.6	25	4.2	15	4.4	16	4.2	23	4.3	25	4.3	19
Minnesota	3.5	18	4.0	12	4.3	9	4.9	3	5.2	3	5.4	3	5.3	5
Mississippi	3.3	18	3.9	15	4.9	4	4.9	3	4.4	19	4.4	23	4.3	19
Missouri	3.3	17	3.9	17	3.9	47	3.8	30	3.5	44	3.6	43	3.6	47
Montana	3.8	11	4.0	12	4.6	8	5.0	3	5.3	3	5.7	1	5.9	1
Nebraska	3.0	27	3.1	32	3.5	31	3.7	31	3.7	37	3.5	40	3.5	40
Nevada	2.2	48	3.0	33	3.3	38	3.7	31	3.3	46	3.6	43	3.7	43
New Hampshire	2.6	41	2.6	40	3.0	46	3.8	30	3.6	42	3.6	43	3.9	33
New Jersey	2.3	37	2.9	37	3.3	38	3.5	41	3.7	37	3.8	43	4.2	29
New Mexico	4.7	3	4.3	8	4.3	9	4.3	13	3.8	1	5.7	1	4.3	1
New York	2.0	49	2.3	48	3.6	28	4.0	26	4.4	15	4.6	15	4.7	13
North Carolina	3.6	15	3.8	18	3.8	23	4.3	19	4.3	20	4.3	25	4.0	36
North Dakota	4.8	2	4.3	3	5.6	1	4.9	3	4.2	23	4.5	17	4.3	19
Ohio	3.4	41	3.8	33	3.2	39	3.7	31	3.8	32	3.9	37	3.8	42
Oklahoma	3.7	12	3.8	18	4.0	19	4.0	25	4.0	30	4.0	33	4.0	36
Oregon	4.1	6	4.6	5	4.5	9	5.0	3	5.1	6	5.0	7	5.0	9
Pennsylvania	2.8	33	2.9	37	3.3	38	3.6	35	3.8	32	4.0	33	4.1	26
Rhode Island	2.2	46	2.4	48	3.5	40	3.8	48	3.8	48	3.9	48	3.8	39
South Carolina	3.8	3	4.8	2	4.2	15	4.3	13	4.6	11	4.6	20	4.2	29
South Dakota	4.8	4	4.6	5	5.0	3	4.8	10	4.6	11	4.8	10	4.9	9
Tennessee	3.0	29	3.0	33	3.2	39	3.3	40	3.8	32	3.9	37	3.9	40
Texas	3.3	22	3.6	23	3.8	23	4.2	22	4.4	15	4.3	17	4.3	26
Utah	4.6	5	5.0	1	5.2	2	5.6	1	5.7	2	6.4	1	6.0	2
Vermont	3.2	23	4.1	10	3.9	21	4.1	20	4.3	20	4.7	13	4.8	17
Virginia	2.5	37	2.8	46	3.8	46	3.6	43	3.6	42	3.9	37	4.4	22
Washington	3.8	15	4.1	10	4.3	12	4.9	3	4.8	8	5.0	7	4.8	17
West Virginia	3.3	18	3.6	27	3.9	21	4.3	19	4.2	23	4.3	27	4.3	19
Wisconsin	3.0	29	3.3	30	3.6	28	4.0	26	4.2	23	4.2	27	4.3	26
Wyoming	5.3	1	6.0	1	6.7	0	6.9	1	5.3	1	5.8	2	5.0	1
United States	3.05		3.45		3.75		4.05		4.25		4.55		4.55	

NOTE: When the figures for two or more states are identical, the states are given the same rank and the appropriate number is then picked up with the next state in rank.

Sources:

Personal income data from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics. State and local revenue receipts are from the U. S. Office of Education for years 1953-54, 1957-58, 1959-60, and 1961-62, and from NEA Research Division for 1963-64, 1965-66, and 1966-67. Personal income is on a calendar year basis, and school revenue is on the basis of the school year beginning in the calendar year.

TABLE 28.--TAX AND BOND REFERENDUMS IN LARGE SCHOOL SYSTEMS

Enrollment group and year	Number of systems holding referendums: Approved	Disapproved	Not holding referendums	Not applicable
1	2	3	4	5
Tax Referendums				
100,000 and over				
1963-64	2	1	9	9
1964-65	4	1	12	7
1965-66	2	2	13	7
50,000-99,999				
1963-64	3	4	29	10
1964-65	8	3	26	8
1965-66	7	4	32	7
25,000-49,999				
1963-64	8	2	40	16
1964-65	11	1	45	14
1965-66	11	4	46	14
Bond Referendums				
100,000 and over				
1963-64	3	0	13	5
1964-65	4	0	16	4
1965-66	5	0	14	5
50,000-99,999				
1963-64	7	2	33	4
1964-65	11	0	32	2
1965-66	10	1	35	3
25,000-49,999				
1963-64	17	1	38	10
1964-65	16	2	46	7
1965-66	14	5	47	9

Source:

National Education Association, Research Division. Selected Statistics of Local School Systems, 1963-64 and 1964-65. Research Reports 1966-R9 and 1966-R13. Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1966. Unpublished Research Report in process, 1965-66.